The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexico—Affairs—Recovery for Smuggling—The Senatorial Investigation—Effect of the Forthcoming Special Message—The Investigating Committees—The Tariff—The Illinois Senatorship Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 20.

Dr. JOHN W. HAVEN, of Acapulco, has arrived here from Mexico with highly important suggestions, and is stopping at WILLARD'S Hotel. He is the personal friend of General ALVAREZ, who is now ready for the field with his thousand men, if he but hear well concerning. He has been most freely and frankly communicative to affairs in Mexico. He brought home the report of the Hon. WM. M. CRADDOCK, of Tennessee, the Special Agent of the United States, who went to Mexico four months ago to ascertain the condition of affairs there.

The principal feeling among the best informed is, that the Federal power in the Southern States, and the sovereignty of France and England established in Mexico, unless the Government of the United States acts immediately. Nineteen-twentieths of the people are with the Liberals, but they are without the capital, and have no arms and ammunition to make their power effectual. It is believed fully that a resignation of the United States would give the Liberal Government moral support, such as would lead England immediately to abandon her intervention for the Church party. In that event the Liberals would have little difficulty in dispersing or MIRAMON, and the only remaining trouble would be in shaking off the influence of France and Spain.

MIRAMON was really preparing to march on Vera Cruz, but the expectation was that his force would be pretty well exhausted, if not sent to pieces, before he arrived there.

As you have already been informed, Señor MATA has long had full powers to negotiate a treaty at once on behalf of the Juarez Government. You are also aware that the President has been expected to decide upon the recognition of one Government or the other as soon as he received CRAWFORD'S report. As the information now received makes it the duty of the President to have officially recognized the Juarez Government, it is presumed that Señor MATA will be at once received and the treaty negotiated. Señor MATA has been in New-York, but will doubtless be here to-morrow.

The general sentiment in Congress relative to the President's Special Message on Friday is disgust at its additional and remarkable evidence of his imbecility and fear of shouldering the responsibility belonging to the Executive. Its immediate practical effect is to reduce considerably the number of those who were disposed to vote for the passage of the Thirty Million bill.

The Speaker has appointed the following Committee to investigate the charges of corruption in the Committee on Accounts, made in the TEXAS correspondence: Messrs. NICHOLS, WINSLOW, EUSTIS, WHITELY and CLARK B. COCHRANE. The appointment of EUSTIS is very singular. His integrity has doubtless but the knowledge of the fact that his wedding is on hand just now should relieve him of this duty. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, a most sterling man, was asked by the friends of the investigation, but the Speaker failed to appoint him. Still, the Committee is a fair one. It certainly cannot be accused of being blood-thirsty. A committee is now out for witnesses, and the case is to proceed immediately.

It is understood that the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report some Tariff bill to get the subject before the House. There are some indications that a leading Democratic Senator may take ground for a revival of the Tariff of 1846, with the free list of 1857. If this is done, it is almost certain to be carried.

The Sherman Committee have agreed to report to-morrow, making Majority and Minority Reports. The resolutions of the Majority, it is said will stigmatize Secretary TOUCEY from all blame, while they condemn improper practices which have grown up at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The minority, I understand, will charge fraud and corruption generally, implicating perhaps the President himself. The testimony discloses some queer documents under the signature of the President and various other officials.

The Cullom Committee will report on Tuesday, disclosing, however, nothing startling. Gen. CULLOM will not have suffered much from the investigation, though one of his subordinates, Mr. TYLER, it is rumored, will appear in no enviable light.

The report of Mr. MILES, recommending a removal of the desks from the Representative Hall, is generally approved, and will likely be adopted. He will move to take it up to-morrow.

It is understood to-night, upon good authority, that the President has prepared a veto of the bill granting lands to States for agricultural colleges. The objection is the same as PIERCE'S, against elemosynary grants.

A fight occurred here last evening. The readers of the TIMES are aware that D. B. MARTIN has been exposing certain frauds on the part of FISK, United States Marshal for Northern Illinois. JOHN T. LEVISS was despatched to this city to assist FISK'S defence. MARTIN was informed by several members of the Cabinet that LEVISS was very abusive of him. He, in return, on Friday, published LEVISS'S letter recommending him (MARTIN) in the highest terms. Last evening, just as MARTIN was leaving his hotel to fill an engagement with Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS, he was arrested by Officer RAMSDELL with a search warrant issued upon the oath of LEVISS, that MARTIN had in his possession valuable papers, abstracted from the Marshal's Office and belonging to the Government. MARTIN surrendered, when his pockets were searched. The Officer then proceeded to MARTIN'S house, accompanied by LEVISS, where they read all of MARTIN'S private correspondence, including letters from his wife. H. S. TUCK, Esq., son of Senator PUGH, was also present and reading MARTIN'S correspondence. The object appeared to be to compromise the names of the parties engaged in having FISK removed.

After a careful reading of MARTIN'S letters the parties proceeded to the room of Mr. CRAWFORD, a particular friend of Senator DOUGLAS and there overhauled his private correspondence. To-day a warrant was procured and sent to New-York for the arrest of LEVISS on a charge of perjury. He having left in the afternoon train for your City, a requisition will be sent for him to-morrow. I also learn that Officers RAMSDELL and PRESCOTT will be arrested on a charge of subornation. Several distinguished gentlemen are interesting themselves in the matter, and there is no telling where it will end.

The attempt is making to break the force of the complaints against FISK, by impeaching the witness MARTIN, late book-keeper to the Marshal.

Mr. LEVISS, a deputy from the office of the Marshal has arrived here to defend FISK.

PUGH, in an article in his paper which appeared on the 19th inst., charges MARTIN with being a hired defamer of him, he (MARTIN) being induced to bring charges against him in order to avenge himself for being discharged as book-keeper.

It is a little singular that this man LEVISS gave MARTIN letters of introduction to several persons here, and one which MARTIN has filed with his charges against PUGH, wherein LEVISS states emphatically that MARTIN resigned his place in the Marshal's office for the reason that the Marshal's treatment of him was not in accordance with his high sense of honor.

CHARLES D. POSTON, of Arizona, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, and leaves for San Francisco in the steamer of Monday. He will be remembered as the hero of the desperate encounter with Mexican robbers at an Overland Mail station, the facts of which I noticed a few weeks ago. The appointment undoubtedly is a very judicious one.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

The Committee of Ways and Means have directed their Chairman to report in favor of taking a census in Kansas, and also seriously to the establishment of a Branch mint in New-York.

Mr. HENDRICKS, Commissioner of the Land Office, does not, as stated, intend to resign that position.

The report that Dr. TOWN is to be transferred from the 5th auditor of the Treasury, and that Senator JONES, of Iowa, is to take the former place, is untrue.

The receipts into the Treasury, last week, were $1,606,000. The amount on deposit is $9,312,000, and the net balance on hand is $4,987,000.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 20.

By the treaty recently ratified by the Senate, the United States acquire about 10,000,000 of acres of land from the Yankton band of Dacotah Indians, who are to be placed on a tribal reservation, and the President is authorized to give them lands in severalty. Instead of being invested with large amounts of money, as has heretofore been the case with other Indians, they are to be supplied with stock, agricultural implements, farm houses, and whatever else may be necessary to advance them in civilization. This treaty was negotiated with the Yankton band by Mr. MIX, at that time Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as was also the treaty with the Senecas at Tonawanda recently ratified. They are to remain where they now are, the lands in the West to which they have an inchoate claim under a former treaty are to be so, and the proceeds applied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the purchase of homes in their present locality. It will be recollected that the lands with which they parted in Western New-York were sold to the whites.

A memorial, signed by the iron men of Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania, is soon to be presented to Congress, praying for the passage of Senator FOSTER'S bill for the construction of national vessels and turretings of American iron. It is already signed by the leading members of the trade, and, if time permits, will be presented with fifty thousand signers before the adjournment of Congress.

An effort will be made in the Senate this week to take up the Arizona Territorial bill. In the event of its passage in that body, it is considered that its chances in the House will be better than heretofore.

The Select Committee to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the House Committee on Accounts, consists of Messrs. NICHOLS, WINSLOW, EUSTIS, WHITELEY and CLARK B. COCHRANE.

The Select Committee on the Navy Department and Navy-yards are not able to agree on a report. Messrs. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and RICAUD will submit a statement, and Messrs. BOCOCK and GROSVENOR will unite in another, while Mr. READY will have something to say in a third paper. The Committee are divided politically.

It is said that a portion of the troops in Utah will be ordered to the southern boundary of New-Mexico.

The Northern papers having founded an editorial on a verbal misprint in Senator CHANDLER'S speech of Thursday last, wherein he is made to say: "From the Captain-General of Cuba to the lowest Cuban, bribery is universal," it should be stated that the Senator said to the lowest "Tidewaiter."

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE NEW CORRUPTION INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE DIFFICULTIES TO BE ENCOUNTERED—WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE PROVED, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

The man who attempts to probe the ulcer of Congressional corruption undertakes a herculean task. Of that fact the TIMES and its Washington correspondent acquired a realizing sense two years ago. Whoever prefers charges upon which investigation is demanded must do so with the full knowledge that every trick which party organization or personal malignity can devise will be brought to bear to defeat a fair, straightforward and honest exposition of the transaction. Especially is this so if the presiding officer of the House of Representatives is aware that the member supposed to be guilty is of his own party,—unless the Speaker is known to be an impartial man, who will never swerve a hair-breadth from the line of strict duty, in order the better to serve the party which elevated him to the chair. Past experience has taught us how easy it is to appoint a Committee of Investigation apparently honest upon its face, but which those behind the scenes can see at a glance is specially framed with a view to screening an accused party, or to confining the inquiry to the narrowest possible limits.

But he who ventures the blow at corruption has even more than all this to contend with, in the hesitation and moral cowardice of the honest members of the body whose duty it is to aid him in the exposition of official rascality. These are always ready enough to whisper private counsels into the ear of a correspondent,—to urge the exposure of this or that piece of official delinquency; but when a man is bold enough to strike the first open blow, and thus draw upon himself the malignant hate of the whole tribe of official villains with their myriad of pimps and tools of all grades, the Honorable gentlemen are sure to flinch. They seem to think it an agreeable duty for a member of the Press to undertake the work, and they cry "Good! good!" in smothered tones, within their coat-sleeves; but as to sustaining his hands by an open, bold front, and by defiant notice to the personal friends and party associates of the guilty man that they do not intend to permit him to escape by trickery,—that is something they never dream of, until forced into it by the demands of public sentiment rolling back here through the Press.

I regret to say that this is especially true of the Republican Party, who might take a lesson or two from the Democracy. The latter never fail to stand by their thieves long as there is shadow of hope for escape. This they may do, even without any love for the rascal who has disgraced them, but for the purpose of preventing the disgrace from being fastened upon the party. Let it be known, however, that there is shadow of chance to fix the stain of suspicion upon a member of the Opposition, and the hall rings with instant accusation. In such a case, the least breath of suspicion affords proof as strong as Holy Writ, and even the private expression of opinion by a member that there are a number of men in Congress who will permit nothing to pass unless they are paid for it, is abundant ground for his expulsion! The witnesses then are all upright, trustworthy men. The fact that they have themselves been guilty of violating the law against "Bribery," invalidates their testimony not the least; but when it is supposed that the evidence is to affect Democratic members, their colleagues are swift in denouncing in advance the men who are *expected* to testify. Thus, yesterday, when a Committee was moved to inquire into charges publicly made by your correspondent, an honorable gentleman opposed it upon the ground that the chief witness (not yet examined) had sworn lately that a letter which he signed (under duress, be it remembered) a year ago was untrue! It is not difficult to perceive that whoever informed Mr. SHARKEY of these facts, and suggested his interposition, must have been aware of the damaging character of the testimony to be expected, and the existing necessity of attempting its invalidation by decrying the witnesses. Let me add that I do not complain of Mr. S., but of those who betrayed him into a position, which I do not believe he will assume or maintain after the facts all appear. I understand that this is to be the game of the defence. They rely entirely upon the fact that the principal witnesses were induced, several months ago to sign letters declaring in substance that nobody had been guilty of improper conduct. Possibly a whitewashing committee might venture to report the the signing of these letters should invalidate the testimony of the parties *under* oath. The public, however, will take a different view of the case. Meantime, let the *facts* be distinctly remembered. These witnesses had a claim against the House which had to pass the Committee on Accounts. It was referred to one member of that Committee for action. An hour's examination should have been amply sufficient to settle the question whether or no it ought to be allowed. The member having it in hand failed to act upon it *at all* for so long a time that the claimants became impatient. One of them saw the member frequently, and states that at last he made a bargain to pay him to pass the account. Soon after the account was passed, although for less than the original bill. Subsequently, the member demanded his $400—at least, so the claimant states. It was refused him because the bill had been cut down.

It will be seen that there could have been no excuse for withholding the payment of, the $6,000 that the Committee had already allowed. It was the duty of the Clerk of the House to have paid that at once. He did *not* do so; but, on one pretext or another, deferred it *for months after the adjournment of Congress!* Can any one show an honest reason for this delay? In the meantime the claim was transferred to another party, a Mr. TEAGUE, of this city, who expressed his belief that the $6,000 ordered paid was withheld because of the refusal to pay the $400 demanded by the member of the Committee on Accounts. He charged this openly. Mark the sequel. The disbursing subordinate of the Clerk of the House then addressed a letter to the claimant threatening not to pay the $6,000, ordered paid months before, so long as his charges of improper conduct were not retracted. This letter accompanied drafts of entire—which the claimant and his assignee were requested to sign—exonerating everybody. They felt that they were in the hands of an unscrupulous party, who would withhold their money unless they acceded to his demands. Acting under the same impulse which induces one to give up his purse to the highwayman, who with pistol at one's head demands "Your money or your life," they signed copies of these letters, retaining the originals.

Can an intelligent public fail to understand this conspiracy? Will any one pretend to believe that the statements now made by these witnesses under oath, can be invalidated by the fact that they signed the general certificates of character aforesaid when *not* under oath, and when the alternative presented was the failure to obtain a large amount of money long since due, and for want of which they were suffering? So far from invalidating their sworn statements, honest men will see in this transaction evidence of conscious guilt upon the part of others than the claimants, and clearest admission of the necessity for protecting somebody else, in advance, by one of the direst of schemes. It is very evident that the old game of impeaching the witnesses is to be the main dependence of the defence. But the public will ask what business the Clerk of the House had to withhold payment of money to the claimant, because the latter had redected upon a member of the House, and will instantly decide that so arbitrary a proceeding could not have been ventured except from more powerful considerations than the mere necessity of protecting the reputation of an honorable (!) member from the imputations of a private citizen, to make whom infamous is now to be the chief office of the defence.

Be assured that I have not undertaken again the hazardous effort to expose Congressional corruption without fully considering the difficulties in the way of securing justice. Before venturing a step I fortified myself by evidence that I fully believe would be sufficient to insure conviction in any Court of justice, and before an honest jury. I submitted the case to more than one member of the House, who were satisfied that the evidence in my possession made its exposition a duty, and one of whom pledged himself to move the investigation if I thought proper to make the public accusation. That he failed to do so was not because he doubts the sufficiency of the testimony, or the propriety of investigation. Let us wait a little, however, watch the progress of events, and note the results. When these are announced it will be time *enough, if necessary, to examine and decide whether* those who promised to secure impartial and thorough inquiry, *have* acted in good faith and with the ordinary prudence and sagacity which every constituency has the right to expect of its representatives.

It will take the fashionable world some time to get over the "jam" of Thursday night, when Lord and Lady NAPIER were complimented with a sort of farewell ball. You have already received a full description of the gay and brilliant scene, and nothing upon that score, therefore, is left for my pen. The occasion certainly was an ovation, and, no one could fail to see that its purpose of expressing regret at the prospective departure of the distinguished guests was heartfelt. Few there are who, in so short a residence at Washington, ever made so many and warm friends, and wove so many social ties not to be severed without pain. It was not surprising, therefore, that so gay and brilliant a company assembled to do them honor.

In one respect, however, the affair was a most miserable failure. I believe the opinion is universal that the management of its details, so far as they relate to the dancing hall and supper-room, were shockingly devised. In the first place, instead of devoting the entire dining hall of WILLARD'S Hotel into a dancing room, thus giving the eighteen hundred persons in attendance room enough to move about with comfort, one half the hall was curtained off as a supper-room. It would have been much better to dispense altogether with the supper, unless it could have been served in some other part of the building. The supper itself, as set at first by GAUTIER, the Washington *restaurateur*, made a very pretty display; but when the first rush of the crowd was over, the hundreds who were still unserved had to fight for reluctant plates of oysters and terrapin over a table covered with fragments, and a clean fork, spoon, or wine-glass, was something almost impossible to be obtained.

The wine, which should have been abundant, came along grudgingly, and the thirsty man was compelled to call for it repeatedly and make it distinctly understood that he *would* have it, before the bottle of "Newark Cider" could be coaxed through the little trap-window of the wine room. In short, the supper-room was the scene of a magnificent fraud, and the subject of very general denunciation by those who had paid their $10 with the expectation of sharing in an entertainment worthy of the occasion. Who is responsible in the premises I do not know; but the understanding is that the Messrs. WILLARD received the entire sum paid in for tickets, undertaking to get up the ball therefor in handsome style. If so they must have made a handsome speculation out of the affair, and they should have afforded the guests an entertainment of the highest order. Even the music, perched away in one corner of the dining-hall, was weak and inefficient. The dancers at the upper end of the hall could scarcely distinguish a note. It was an economical arrangement certainly, but a decent regard for the obligations which had been assumed by those who undertook to get up the affair would have sent North for DODWORTH'S, or some other of the splendid Bands whose services are always to be had for such an occasion. Let us hope that if another opportunity occurs the Washington landlords will endeavor to retrieve the disgrace which this affair has entailed, despite the best efforts of the distinguished managers of the ball, who doubtless did the best they could to insure success in all respects.

S.

XXXVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported on the memorial of EDWARD K. COPPS and associates, asking an exclusive grant of the Island or Key of NAVASSA, in the Caribbean Sea, and recommended that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. EWARD presented the memorial of E. K. COPPS, asking for the balance due them for Atlantic Mail Service. Referred to the Post-Office Committee.

The Senate, after some discussion, agreed to rescind the 11 o'clock hour of meeting order, and instead thereof to meet at noon, work hard, and sit as long as they can, without holding evening sessions.

Messrs. DAVIS, HALE, and others, on both sides of the chamber, declared that they never saw any good come out of after-dinner meetings.

This special order coming up, Mr. MASON moved to postpone it and take up the bill placing the naval and military forces at the President's discretion, as asked in his Message.

Mr. HUNTER insisted on the Appropriation bill instead, and obtained the floor, but gave way for the presentation of reports.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, read a lengthened report from the Committee on Pensions, relative to what is called the Old Soldiers' Pension bill, and moved the Senate concur in it.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, objected to voting without consideration, and moved that 10,000 copies be printed. Agreed to.

Several other Committee reports were offered, when Mr. WADE moved to postpone the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and take up the Homestead bill.

Mr. HUNTER claimed the floor on the former bill.

The Chair overruled him.

Mr. HUNTER asked Senators to consider how it was possible for the appropriation bills to be passed, when they continually put them aside and incur the likelihood of an extra session to discuss favorite measures.

Finally the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, by a vote of 31 against 26.

The question recurred on Mr. FOOT'S amendment to consolidate the smaller missions.

Mr. FOOT, of Ohio, after a discussion, withdrew his previous amendments, leaving only the following words as a proviso to the final section: "That no other Minister, Ambassador, Envoy or Commissioner shall be entitled to any compensation during the fiscal year."

The object of the amendment, and the feature of the debate which ensued on it, were to prevent the President from appointing more Ministers without the consent of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to by 33 again 15.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, moved an amendment that no Minister shall be entitled to a higher rate of exchange than ten per cent. on the nominal amount of his salary. In China it had reached the enormous difference of sixty-two per cent.

Messrs. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and MALLORY, of Florida, showed that it was necessary to allow the current rate of exchange, else it is equivalent to reducing their salaries. Mr. TOOMBS said that, strict economist as he is, he considered that there is nothing to retrench in the salaries of foreign ministers. They are already insufficient in many places to sustain them as American citizens should live, and he would rather vote to increase than diminish them.

Mr. HUNTER said the contrariness to which allusion had been made, between Secretary GUTHRIE and Ministers abroad, arose out of the different values of gold and silver. Mr. GUTHRIE said they should be paid in gold, and they asked silver, when Mr. GUTHRIE invoked legislation on the matter. Practice has now settled that what they are entitled to is the nominal amount of their salaries laid down in gold, in the place where they reside. The only way to convey the money to the respective Ministers is for them to draw for it. If they draw, they must pay the current rates of exchange, which cannot be regulated by law, as it is a matter of trade.

Mr. SIMMONS' amendment, however, was carried by 30 against 16.

Some hours afterwards, when the bill was reported to the Senate, Mr. TOOMBS moved to reconsider this vote. This reawakened the whole question of exchanges, and Messrs. TOOMBS, SIMMONS, COLLAMER, BRODHEAD and others discussed it.

The motion to reconsider was carried by 30 against 9.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, moved to add a new section to the bill—to limit the Consular certificate fees of the Cuban ports to fifty cents, and dispensing with them in cases where goods are of the value of two hundred dollars.

This was debated by Messrs. FESSENDEN, KING, HALE and HUNTER, and from the debate it appeared that much dissatisfaction exists from the American Consul-General having appointed a great number of Vice-Consuls along the whole Canada line, who, being paid by fees, create a heavy tax on forwarders.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S motion was then agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER, from the majority of the Finance Committee, offered an amendment that no more money be expended for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1859, than the amount appropriated in this bill, together with such amounts of the permanent and indefinite appropriations as shall be applicable thereto. He proposed to add a similar clause to all the appropriation bills, the effect of which, he said, would be to limit what is to be used out of the permanent appropriations, and reduce the expenditures from the estimate of seventy-three to sixty-one millions.

Mr. BRADBURY made a protracted argument, with the view of making it appear that Mr. HUNTER'S expectations of economizing were fallacious.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, sided with Mr. BRADBURY, saying that Mr. HUNTER'S proposal economizes nothing, but merely limits the expenditure as to time, not as to amount.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, took generally the same views.

Mr. KING, of New-York, was anxious to guard against this amendment being construed as repealing outstanding appropriations already made, and he added a clause to prevent such a construction to Mr. HUNTER'S amendment, which, being thus modified, passed.

Mr. MASON moved as an amendment that the Consul at Liverpool be allowed $4,000 for the clerks in his office out of the fees, provided his own salary and theirs do not exceed the total amount of the fees.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, objected to this, saying that as it did not come from the Committee, it was out of order.

Mr. STUART (in the Chair) so decided.

Mr. DAVIS, of Miss., offered an amendment, providing an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for running the Washington boundary line, so that the American Commission could be able to keep pace with that of the British. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., drew attention to the fact that the amount of the appropriation for Consuls is $77,000 over that of last year, and asked why was this?

Mr. HUNTER explained that last year were expended the balances of appropriations on hand, but that there were none this year.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. SIMMONS gave notice that he would move its reconsideration, when the Senate, at 6 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, called up the bill reported from the Select Committee to examine the accounts and conduct of the late Doorkeeper, Mr. HACKNEY. It proposes the reform of abuses in the folding room.

The House tabled it, but adopted a resolution from that Committee, declaring that all extra copies of books and documents, divided equally among members, are intended for gratuitous distribution to libraries and among the people, and that any other disposition of the same meets the unqualified disapprobation of this House.

The consideration of the Army bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, ineffectually sought to amend the bill by providing a Retiring list for infirm or disabled army officers.

Mr. BENNET, of Texas, offered an amendment appropriating a million of dollars to pay a regiment of Texas Volunteers. There existed a necessity for it, and he claimed that it was a protection to the State from Indian hostilities.

Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, remarked that no other nation had so many Indian wars as we. There are a dozen on hand now. No persons are so easily got along with as Indians. Be honest with them and secure their confidence, and you will get their friendship.

The amendment was rejected.

Various amendments were acted upon. Those agreed to were subsequently reported to the House, but no definite action was taken thereon.

Adjourned.

Interesting from Hayti.

THE EXCITEMENT QUIETED—REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The Jacmel advices to the 30th ultimo, by the schooner *Abbie Forest*, at Holmes' Hole, state that all the excitement of the revolution had passed by, and business had revived to its former briskness. Coffee was coming in freely from the coast and the interior. The most enthusiastic demonstrations followed the abdication of the Emperor and downfall of the Empire. Crowds went through the streets shouting "Down with the Emperor!" "*Vive le President* GEFFRARD." The Governor of Jacmel, one of the Emperor's officials, had been deposed. No other important business had taken place. The new Government was looked upon with much favor by the people. One of its first acts was to repeal the exorbitant export duty on coffee, but upon examination of the finances they were found to be in such a disordered condition that the old duty was immediately restored. The old law would continue in force until such time as it could be conveniently taken off. This was a serious disappointment to the merchants, who were certain of its repeal.

Freshet in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 20.

There were incessant rains throughout the West last week. The Ohio now has fifty-three feet of water in the channel at this point, and is still rising at the rate of a foot per hour. The water is now within three feet of the high-water mark of 1858, and is up to the second stories on Water-street. All the upper streams are overflowing. No train went out on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to-night. The weather is now clear, but there is a high wind.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The New-Mexican mail of the 31st ult. reached Independence this evening. The Lower House of the Legislature had passed a bill for the protection of slave property. The Santa Fé *Gazette* severely censures the manner of conducting the treaty with the Navajoes, and the stipulations thereof.

The Colchester Bank Case.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 19.

SAMUEL F. JONES, the absconding cashier of the Colchester Bank, who was arrested in New-York yesterday, was brought to this city to-night by Sheriff PAYNE, and lodged in the county jail here to await his trial.

British Subsidy to Galway Steamers—Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Feb. 19.

The tenor of private advices received per *Prince Albert*, render it certain that the British Government will grant a subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the Galway Steamer Company.

Mr. BRETT, chief electrician of the Atlantic Cable Company, has arrived here, with batteries and instruments, to commence operations with them on this end of the Cable.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

In the House, this morning, the Committee on Judiciary reported a resolve appropriating $1,500 to enable LEVI BARRY to test the constitutionality of Virginia's levying a tax on coasting vessels.

The Ohio Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The House bill repealing the tax per cent. law passed the Senate yesterday at Columbus, by a vote of 20 to 14.

Maniac Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The schooner *Samuel Gilman*, Capt. BARNS, hence for New-York, went ashore on the night of the 16th inst., near Stonington Light. She came off on the 18th in the afternoon and was towed into Stonington leaky.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Two Changes in the Government—Action of the British and French Ministers—The Late Occurrences at Vera Cruz, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

Since the date of my letter of the 16th ult. we have had two complete changes in the Government of this capital. The Robles clique completely disappeared on the 20th ult. by the arrival of General MIRAMON, who took up his lodgings in the Castle of Chapultepec and dictated terms to the revolutionary chieftain of this capital. The result of this was, that on the 24th ult., ZUZAGOZA was reinstated in power in the national palace and all the acts of the revolution were declared null and void. This event was duly announced by a great flourish of trumpets, bells, &c., &c. The next stave in the song was a positive demand from MIRAMON for ZUZAGOZA to resign without further ceremony, which demand was not complied with by ZUZAGOZA. It has been reported, and I think not without foundation, that ZUZAGOZA was urged to this refusal by the advice of the British Minister, who, at that date, (the 26th,) wished to avoid the recognition of MIRAMON as President. The French Minister, M. DE GABRIAC, however, managed in the course of two days to trace up a direct lineage from MIRAMON to one of the Lions of France. This discovery had the effect upon the wife of the British Minister, and therefore a complete change was wrought upon the decision of the Minister himself, notwithstanding the descendant of Louis (I can't say what) had been declined by the British Government no better than a highway robber. (I have already told you of the coin of MIRAMON against Englishmen at San Luis Potosi and the demands of the English Government for his expulsion from the Mexican service.) The British Minister suddenly turned around in favor of MIRAMON, and the result of this circumstance has been that on the 31st poor ZUZAGOZA was forced to make a merit of necessity, and declare MIRAMON President of the Republic.

This humbugging of foreign ministers and changing of our Presidents has really made Mexican affairs too ludicrous to speak of with sobriety. But with all these positive absurdities we cannot lose sight of the fact that Mexico is a sovereign nation, and as such has her relations with the other great nations of the earth. With no nation is she more intimately allied in interest than with ours, and there is no country on the earth that we have a greater interest in at present than Mexico. This being the case, what have we to say to all the European trickery which has lately been employed here in making and unmaking governments? This pettyfogging, sly, European diplomacy should and must be done away with at once. In itself it appears like stupidity, but there is too *much method in it to allow of that interpretation.*

Other circumstances have illustrated that both the English and French ministers are the faithful partisans of the Clergy Party at Mexico. The late extraordinary proceedings at Vera Cruz, to my mind, show this most clearly. In my last letter I spoke to you of the probable blockade of Vera Cruz by the English and French fleets. This would most assuredly have taken place had not Captain DUNLOP, of the English fleet, had too much good sense to have strictly obeyed the instructions sent to him by the English minister. Instead of insisting upon the people of Vera Cruz paying money when they had none to pay, he very intelligently did the next best thing, which was to provide for payment out of the first receipts of the Vera Cruz Custom-house. The course of Captain DUNLOP was adopted by the French admiral, and thereby a blockade of the port was rendered unnecessary. But the absurdity of the French and English demands against the people of Vera Cruz is not alone in the demands for money. A demand was made that the tariff should be raised 20 per cent., and, naturally enough, as foreign commerce alone suffers by this increase of the tariff, this demand was complied with without grumbling by the people of Vera Cruz. It seems to me that this interference of France and England in the tariff of Mexico should be promptly looked to by our Government, as well as the occupation of the Vera Cruz Custom-house by European Powers. If affairs have come to the pass that European Powers can seize and appropriate as they like in Mexico, it becomes us to look about for security for our claims against this country.

The affair of Vera Cruz has created a deal of scandal here, and has created suspicions that our Government will interfere to stop such proceedings in future. By the management of the English and French ministers, the government of this capital not only has been of late under their direction, but also the constitutional junta at Vera Cruz. A more effective European intervention could not be established over the country.

MIRAMON is now preparing to march against Vera Cruz. The principal capitalists of this city have agreed to furnish him a purse for the campaign, but it is feared this will not suffice, and that our new President will be compelled to impose a heavy forced loan upon this city. If all goes on well, MIRAMON is positively to leave this on the 9th inst. His forces are to be put in march to-morrow. To-day there is a grand religious ceremony to take place at Guadaloupe, which is the last general blessing to be given to the army before they go to the attack of the heroic city. It is now the plan of MIRAMON to be before Vera Cruz by the 14th, but this is undoubtedly too early a date for him.

How the Vera Cruz people will defend themselves remains to be seen. At present I incline to the belief that if they have no foreign artillery officers, MIRAMON will take the place after a short siege.

From San Luis Potosi we have reports that troops are again on the way from the frontier to that city. If this be true, the Liberals will very probably take San Luis, to run away again on the return of MIRAMON from Vera Cruz.

From other parts of the country we have nothing of importance. We hear that the people of Vera Cruz are preparing for a strong resistance. If they make this they may be able to drive off their enemy, and turn the tables in their favor.

Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR OFF THIS PORT—SHE GOES ASHORE ON ROCKAWAY BAR—INTERLIGENCE FROM CUBA.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SANDS, Commander, from New-Orleans Feb. 12, reached Havana at an early hour on the 16th, and left again at 4 P. M. the same day.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, while approaching this port in the midst of the dense fog, and while in charge of a pilot, she went ashore on Rockaway Bar.

The mails and passengers were taken off by the pilot-boat *Gen. W. Rhett*, and brought to this City last evening.

The pilot-boat left her at 1 P. M. She remained perfectly tight, and has on board $300,000 in specie, and a valuable cargo. The steam-tugs *Achilles, Hercules* and *Screecher* have gone to her assistance.

There is nothing new from Cuba. Throughout the Island all was quiet, and good health prevailing. An unusual number of visitors from the United States are at present on the Island, enjoying the delightful weather of the season.

The sugar market was active. Stock on hand at Havana reported at about 90,000 boxes. Nos. 11 and 12 quoted at 9¾c. to 10¾c.

Freights remain as at last advices.

Exchanges—On London, 11¼ to 11¾ premium; on New-York, ¼ to 1½ premium; on New-Orleans, 2 to 3 premium.

Political.

The Democratic State Convention of Michigan, held Feb. 17, passed the following resolution on Cuba:

Resolved, That we deem the possession by this Government of the Island of Cuba desirable for the proper defence and protection of our great and rapidly-increasing commercial interests; that its acquisition would not only greatly benefit the agricultural, mechanical and commercial interests of the whole country, but would put an end to the importation of slaves from Africa, who now find their market on her shores; and that humanity and interest therefore impose upon the General Government the duty of obtaining possession of Cuba, whenever it can be done consistently with national honor and justice.

On Tuesday last the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, adopted a series of Slavery resolutions, submitted by Mr. DAVIS. Among them were the following:

Resolved, That the citizens of any organized territory, or any territory which may hereafter be organized, have the sole and exclusive right to make all laws regulating their own interests and domestic institutions of every kind, subject to no other power than the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That any intervention by Congress upon the subject of Slavery, either in the States or territories, is the true and only policy that would effectually quiet agitation upon that subject.

Michigan has enacted a stringent Registry Law at the session of her legislature, which has just closed. Similar bills are pending in the legislatures of New-York and New-Jersey.

Arrival of the Edinburg.

The steamship *Edinburg*, Capt. CUMMINGS, from Glasgow on the 22d ult., arrived at this port on Friday night. She brings 42 passengers. For the first fourteen days the *Edinburg* experienced severe westerly gales. Her news has been anticipated.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Movements of the Paraguayan Commissioner—Departure of the Steamer—Arrival of Vessels, &c.

Since my last, of early a week ago, nothing of any importance in your readers had occurred here. In domestic affairs we have the latest word yet in the journals which will be read world over by every person who would desire to study the politics of these unsettled countries; for instead of reasons or knowledge which could therefrom be deduced, all discussion has for long since been highly heated and acrimonious, into the scope of gross personalities and invective. The second Constitutional Governor of Buenos Ayres, and one of the best men in Spanish America, Dr. D. VALENTIN ALSINA, has returned from his country seat, and resumed the command.

We were gratified, the other day, by a short visit of inquiry from SAMUEL WARD, Esq., the Secretary of the Paraguay Mission, who came up from Montevideo in a private capacity, no doubt to take notes and find out something about the diplomatic sailing-directions for Paraguay. He returned the following day, and we expect we shall soon see him again, accompanied by Commissioner BOWLIN.

Admiral SHUBRICK has recalled all the vessels from this port, and they are now assembled in Montevideo where the *Harriet Lane* has also arrived since my last. But, fortunately any demonstration is exclusively in the Brazilian influence, all classes of citizens here are determinedly hostile to it, would have it to different. For the Government circle here, including as it does all the elements of progress in the country, has long planned itself upon its admiration of the United States, and being undoubtedly composed of the most enlightened men of the country, they know that our course is just, and that we will do good to their interests in pursuing to a satisfactory result the question against LOPEZ, of Paraguay. It is not natural, however, that all other parts of Spanish America should be opposed to us, and, even here, precedence requires that little manifestation should be made in our favor. We hope that the Admiral will make this port his rendezvous, in which case it is possible that some social civilities may be exchanged between the inhabitants and the officers of the determination I shall be able to inform you in my next. He is now engaged in victualling his ships and replenishing

ARIZONA AND SONORA—NO. X.

Points Made in Preceding Articles—Motives for Writing About the Military—Despotism in New-Mexico and Arizona—Evil Effects of Our Government Policy—Mexican Propositions to do the Business of Our Army—People of Sonora and Mexico—Time for Action.

To the *Editor of the New-York Times*:

In my preceding articles, nine in number, I have endeavored to exhibit to the public Arizona and its contiguities, as they exist at the present time,—setting forth their geographical position, physical features, resources, advantages and disadvantages, social and moral condition, and the evils under which they are struggling for social and political existence.

A recapitulation of the points therein made exhibits the following facts:

First—The country under consideration is on the 32d parallel north latitude and 110th parallel west longitude, bringing Arispe, the ancient capital of Sonora, very nearly within the geographical centre.

Second—The agricultural resources of the country is in comparison to its great extent are, from the lack of water, quite limited.

Third—The facilities for stock raising are extensive.

Fourth—The mining interests of the country are most sufficient of themselves to demand the immediate attention of Government and the people at large in carrying out those measures necessary to develop them.

Fifth—Mexican laborers, who must be used in the legitimate business of developing the resources of the country, in lieu of whites or slaves, are abundant and cheap.

Sixth—This wide domain is overrun by nations of wild Indians, who have never been humanized, to the hindrance of civilization and peaceful pursuits.

Seventh—Arizona and New-Mexico, forming that portion of the wide domain already acquired by the United States, harbor within their limits marauding Indians and more or less of the dregs of Mexican and American society, the like of which, for evil purposes, cannot be found on any other patch of the earth's surface.

Eighth—The action of the United States Government on this frontier, through its military stations and Indian agencies, were it not for its painful and ruinous results, would be a *stupendous farce*, retarding instead of advancing the legitimate interests of the country.

Ninth—New-Mexico, in the possession of the United States twelve years, and Arizona nearly half that period, either collectively or at any one point, have no representation through the American population as compared with the Mexican population, there being but one white settler to fifteen Mexicans.

Tenth—Arizona, as it exists at present, is a *nuisance*.

A recapitulation of the remedies proposed for existing evils, gives the following:

First—The removal of every United States soldier from within these Territories, the battering down of United States forts, the knocking up of every Indian agency, and, by means of rangers driving these wild Indians within reservations remote from white settlements and there managing them on humane principles.

Second—In order to make a large portion of the domain already acquired available, and acquire more, it is necessary by treaty and common consent to open Guaymas as an American port.

Third—A Territorial organization for Arizona, which will protect the people in their civil rights.

Here are heads and texts, each one of which affords scope for a lengthy, interesting and useful discourse, but the greater portion of which I must pass by entirely, and remark briefly on one or two of the most important—for example, *item eighth*, in which the action of the United States Government, through its military stations and Indian agencies, is a stupendous farce, &c.

It has been industriously circulated that in treating upon this matter I am actuated by ill-will in the gratification of some personal, private pique. I wish to deny this *in toto*. There is not the slightest foundation in truth for any such statement, and with me the matter cannot be narrowed down to any such issue—the usual and successful issue that has been brought to bear against every one who has heretofore attempted to throw light upon the subject. If the truth was known, I believe it would be found that I have a higher respect for our army than it has for itself.

The companies of cavalry, infantry, rifles and artillery scattered along that extensive frontier, in their outfit, education, tactics and *personnel*, are equal to such as can be produced by any Kingdom or Empire in Europe, and if pitted against the like number of European companies or regiments they would give a splendid account of themselves, and bring glory to their country. But as against these poor, beastly, cunning Indians, who roam like wolves over interminable wastes and stupendous mountains, our fine regiments, with their huge Canestoga horses, glittering arms and long trains of white-topped wagons, groaning under the weight of pork, flour, molasses, whisky, &c., dwindle into insignificance and uselessness. Here is a fall from the sublime to the ridiculous, and a heavy fall it is. But, forsooth, this outrageously-mistaken policy must be kept up by Government at the expense of millions, the sacrifice of hundreds of emigrants and settlers annually, and the subversion of the interests of a wide domain, because the army must be placed and occupied *somewhere*. To expose the enormity of this evil is one motive of my writing.

The Mexicans on the south of us are keen and intelligent observers of the mistaken policy of our Government. They witness our lavish outlay of means to support it, from which they form no favorable opinion of the *wisdom* of our Government; and the melancholy failure of our troops to control the Indians has given them a decidedly bad opinion of their effectiveness and prowess. It was under the influence of these opinions that PESQUEIRA, Governor of Sonora, in his last message, made the stinging proposition to subdue and control the Apaches with 2,000 of his Opatas, and at no greater expense than we now incur in feeding the dragoon horses. This proposition is mortifying to every true and intelligent American in that region, because he knows there is *truth and reason in it*. It is not from lack of courage and energy that the Sonorenses have not subdued and driven from their borders the Apaches long ago. It is solely from the want of means. The masses of Sonora cannot furnish the necessary arms, animals, supplies, &c., and the few rich people *will not*.

In view of the mortifying facts just mentioned, it is incomprehensible to me that the officers stationed in New Mexico and Arizona—and many of those with whom I am acquainted I know to be high-toned, patriotic gentlemen—suffer *esprit de corp* and the iron bands of military discipline and education even, to hold them to a service so ignoble, or that they do not break silence, give their honest opinion and *themselves* propose a radical change.

While I thus express my opinion of the army when it is in the right place, I cannot but make some remarks in relation to this same army in the wrong place. Highly appointed and well officered, this army in Arizona, New Mexico and all that region, is placed in a field wholly unadapted to its outfit, education and tactics, where the game is not worth their powder, and the chance of promotion far distant. In this remote field, the *morale* of the army deteriorates. As a general rule, they affect to look down upon citizens, and still, in many instances, they have a hankering after the flesh pots citizens handle, and become interested in mines and speculations of the day. Being the high and prominent representative of Government in all that benighted region, possessed of vast patronage and seemingly of unlimited power, for which it is irresponsible to the people, the army arrogates to itself and maintains in all that region, entire control, the result of which is, a despotism that *crushes out* everything opposed to it and fosters the blood of every citizen, (if not an Army contractor) though it runs sluggishly. The effect of our governmental policy in this respect, combined with the want of civil law, causes it to be said that we have within the limits of our boasted, model Republic, a wide domain which in its social and civil condition, is a foul blotch upon and an escutcheon, a disgrace to our name, and far exceeding in the enormity of its evil results, the effects of the rankest absolutism in Europe or Asia. I have, to a certain extent, felt these evil results myself, and I have seen the poor, half-starved settler ground to the earth, and thousands, I may say, who intended to make Arizona their home driven from the Territory.

Another point: if the legitimate interests of Arizona, now struggling for existence, endeavor to get a hearing in Washington, unaided by the battering-ram of some powerful political influence to drive it into the affections of the Administration, *nolens volens*, their cry is no more heeded than the sighing of the winds. The cry is stifled with "Hush, hush; speak low, say nothing to rouse the terrible power of the Army here." In short, every interest in Arizona must be made subservient to the existing system there and Army influence in Washington.

A thorough contempt for this servile submissiveness, and an irrepressible hatred of the system and its results, and the desire to do all in my power to break it up, forms the principal motive by which I am actuated. This is the system and influence proposed to be extended throughout Sonora and Chihuahua, but which, most fortunately for the country at large and our future prospects, has been checked in the House of Representatives by its Committee on Military Affairs. It is hoped that now the whole subject will meet with that attention its magnitude demands.

The Territorial organization of Arizona is another important point. The distinguished delegate from that Territory is hard at work in Washington, and I trust success will attend his efforts. But a Territorial organization, without abolishing the military power, will give us New-Mexico over again. The interests of that Territory are supervised by a military "Mutual Admiration Society," located at a place bearing the sarcastic name of Santa Fe—"Holy Faith!" where a military font of type proclaims everything to the world in *couleur de rose*.

The proposition to establish military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua is a corollary to the protection of Arizona under the present system, all having more or less to do with our future destiny as regards the whole of Mexico. With this view, some remarks relative to the people of Sonora and Mexico generally, and the mode of dealing with them, may not be out of place.

In Mexico, when an individual excels in any particular occupation, it is called a "Gracia de Dios," a "Grace, or gift of God." I have observed that some of my countrymen possess this "*Gracia de Dios*" in dealing with this people, and always succeed in their enterprises, while others appear to be naturally incapacitated from entertaining or comprehending it, and consequently, fail in their purposes. These remarks will apply equally to individuals engaged in private business and diplomatists clothed with high authority. Europeans understand this better than we do, hence they have enjoyed nearly the entire trade of Mexico. Now it becomes us to select for business and political purposes in Mexico from among those who can talk with the people in their own language, conform to their dignity of manner, make allowance for their pride, derived from a proud and haughty race of many centuries, and humor them in their religious notions and social customs. All this is not to be acquired in a day, or a year; therefore, to occupy the new field that is opening to us, an educational process must be adopted.

I know of a mining enterprise in that part of the world on which I am treating, I will not state exactly where, which, during a full tide of prosperity, changed its management and passed into the hands of an American, who thought he knew all the United States and Mexico besides. He commenced business with the Mexican laborers in a language which to them appeared to be composed of "God damns." In five months the mine was deserted by these laborers, and speedy ruin was brought upon a fair and great enterprise.

General CRABBE thought he understood Sonora and its people. He had been there—had married one of the natives. His own personal friends in that country, some Americans, and here and there a Mexican, wrote to him up to the last moment, "The country is ready to receive you with open arms: come on!" General CRABBE, with one hundred worthy Americans, who never thought at the start of fighting their way into Sonora, deliberately walked into the jaws of death. It was an awful mistake.

One of the most recent and prominent examples of our diplomacy in that quarter is the appointment of a coarse, illiterate, double-fisted, escaped filibuster, as consul to Guaymas a year ago, and between whom and the people of that country a deadly hatred existed, he having been driven from Sonora as one of the Arizona party that attempted to join CRABBE in Caborca. This individual came to Washington with no better qualifications for the office he obtained than a bear might be supposed to possess to execute a polite mission to a lady; and this firebrand is thrown back upon that inflammable point Guaymas, and, with his pockets filled with gold to speculate in Guaymas lots furnished by parties in Washington, who thought they had the inside track, this choice representative of our Government disappears, and that is the last his public or private patrons hear of him. He would not have lived in Guaymas twenty-four hours.

When will light respecting that country and its people break in upon the assembled wisdom at Washington, *both inside and outside of Congress?*

There are now Americans living in Sonora, and others interested in private and political speculations, honest in their notions and belief, I fully believe, and who think the only method of availing themselves of Sonora and Chihuahua is to place an armed force therein, and who now cry out: "The country is ready to receive your troops with open arms; come on!" Go on; place troops in the country without the consent of the people, or the General Government, and see how quickly their *amor propria* and *amor patria* would be inflamed, and how quickly we should compromise ourselves most unhappily with Mexico.

Mexico contains about eight millions of people, seven millions of whom, or about double the number of our present slave population, can be vigorously applied to the development of the resources of the country. This people cannot be used as slaves, neither can they be displaced by slaves. They *must* be used as free laborers. We have commenced using them in this capacity, and if we have any faith in our manifest destiny, we must make up our minds to use them as we find them, and as the God of nature intended they should be used, or we had better stop where we are, and let them alone.

It is the opinion of others more capable of judging than myself, that if our President and his advisers were fully posted up and informed, their policy relative to this Mexican question, which is beginning to loom up as the great question of the day, would change entirely. Our Government would probably say to Europe and the world, "Hands off! Mexico is our next-door neighbor and sister republic, now reeling to and fro like a drunken man in her efforts to establish liberal principles. As matters stand at the present time we surround her by routes of travel to our Pacific empire, we come into unpleasant conflict with her upon our borders, and she owes us heavy damages. *The time has come for action*; we ought to have moved in this matter long ago. Now, we intend to take hold with the liberal, progressive party, place our sister republic on her legs, sustain her, and, by means of commercial treaties, enable her to pay what she justly owes you and ourselves; prepare her to be absorbed by the Great Republic, and aid us in fulfilling our destiny as a great power on earth."

EDWARD E. DENNAN.

CORRECTION.—In number nine of these articles, speaking of the distance from Tucson to the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers, the printed copy reads, "still passing over the most desert portion of Arizona nearly *three hundred miles*." It should read "nearly *three hundred miles*." Also, "I found it more profitable to purchase the fine descriptions of American goods even to be had in Guaymas;" it should read "*the fine descriptions of American goods*" &c.

E. E. D.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Three Port Warden Bills Questioning—The Proposed Increase of Wharfage Cold Comfort for Sopers—Brooklyn Bills Forwarded—The Contested Seat in the Senate—Swill Milk, &c., &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 18, 1859.

There are three Port Warden bills in the hands of one of the House's standing committees. The one for which Mr. Port Warden BYRNE is the most earnest friend, alters the existing law in the following respects:

SECTION 1. Makes the Board consist of six instead of nine men. The following provision it abolishes, to wit: "*One of whom shall be a resident of Brooklyn, three of whom shall be nautical men.*" The six are to be divided into three classes, one class to go out of office in one year; one in three years, and one in five years; all subsequent appointments to be for a term of *five* years, instead of three years as now.

SEC. 3. Increases the compensation for attending the auction sale of damaged goods, from *one-half of one per cent.*, as it is now, to *three-quarters of one per cent.*, on the gross amount of sales, and increases the compensation for each survey held on board of any vessel on hatches, storage of cargo or damaged goods, or at any warehouse, store or dwelling, or in the public street or on the wharf, within the port, on goods said to be damaged, from *two* dollars, ($2,) as it is now, to *three* dollars ($3).

To the 6th section of the existing act, it adds the following: "Provided, however, that nothing here in contained shall prevent any person or persons from acting as appraisers or arbitrators of damaged goods in any case or cases belonging to the duties of the Port Wardens of the port of New-York, whenever they shall or may be required in writing to act as such, by all parties and persons interested in the act or acts to be done, or by their lawful agents, or for making his or their report or award in such cases, as in any other matter of skill or judgment, or of arbitration; and provided also that said arbitrator or referee shall file in said Warden's office the written agreement of all the parties interested in any vessel and the cargo on board thereof, as master, owners, consignees and underwriters, on the same naming and selecting him as such referee for the cases specified, and for no other; and before acting shall take and subscribe before any member of said Board the usual oath or affirmation that he will faithfully perform the duties of referee in such specified case with fidelity and strict impartiality, and file the same in said Warden's office, together with his report in detail of such inquiry, examination or survey when made. And provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent all the parties interested in any vessel, and the cargo on board thereof, from settling all matters in dispute between and among themselves, without the interference or aid of a Port Warden or other person, if they so desire to do."

The 7th section apparently abolishes two officers, the Special Wardens at Quarantine. But the Board is to detail one or more of its number to survey vessels and cargoes at Quarantine—for $5 each; and for an infected vessel, may deputize a competent person connected with the Health Department to survey and examine.

Mr. JEREMIAH'S bill would repeal the whole Port Warden act.

Mr. CONKLING'S leaves the number of Port Wardens and their pay as at present, except to abolish the percentage for attending auction sales. It permits, too, the parties in interest, by agreement, to dispense entirely with the Port Wardens' services. Neither of these three have yet been reported upon.

The Wharfage bill, introduced by Mr. RUSSELL, and now in the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, amends the ancient act of 1801; provides that for every day or part of a day that a vessel lies at a wharf, she shall pay, if under 200 tons burthen, one cent per ton, and for every additional ton one half of one per cent. If a vessel leaves without paying wharfage, the master forfeits double the rate of wharfage, and it is a lien upon the vessel. Every vessel employing horses to load or unload is to pay $1 a day for every horse so employed. But for canal boats, lighters and barges the rates remain as now. The friends of this measure urge that the rates of wharfage are now the same that they were fifty years ago, while the price of timber, work, &c., is vastly increased, and aver that wharf property in New-York and Brooklyn scarcely pays 3 per cent. They quote Comptroller FLAGG's report, which says, in strong language, that until the wharfage rates are increased the wharves cannot be kept in decent repair, either by the Corporation or by private owners. On the other hand, it is contended that the wharfage rates are amply high now, and that to increase them would be to send fleets of vessels to Philadelphia and Boston.

The House was in session last evening for three hours, but did nothing whatever. The Senate being very thin passed many bills to a third reading.

To-day, in the Senate, the bill prohibiting the location of Quarantine on Coney Island or elsewhere in Kings County was reported. The bill relating to the Washington Market property, and applying the proceeds of its sale to the Canals, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Commerce—a friendly disposition of it.

In the House, the Brooklyn Sewerage, Water and general Park bills were reported favorably. So, too, was the Williamsburg Assessment bill, and the act extending the time for the completion of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad.

The Red-Book question was settled. The Clerk is to receive proposals from SWAIN, and from WEED and PARSONS for the supply of three copies apiece to members, and to report what they will cost before ordering them. SWAIN, you will remember, had the contract to furnish this Manual, and WEED and PARSONS issued an edition on their own responsibility. So far, neither party had much improved its finances by the publication. But a generous order for Extras from either, might make it pleasant for the party from whom they were ordered. The House manifests a disposition to regard the economies, and while willing to accept a few Extras, to take them from him who offers them cheapest, without much reference to the politics of the publishers.

A large number of new bills were introduced by Mr. OPDYKE, to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths; also, to vest the appointment of the Council of the Corporation of the City of New-York in the Mayor of said City. By Mr. COZZENS to provide for the taking and opening of *streets in New-York between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street*; also, to amend the charter of the Society for the relief of Poor Widows with small children. By Mr. GOVER, to relieve gas consumers. By Mr. TWEEDY, to incorporate a new Savings' Bank in East Brooklyn—JOHN A. CROSS, SAMUEL C. BARNES, FREDERICK SCHOLES and that sort of men being the corporators; also, to lay out Marion-park, in Williamsburg; also, to give the City Canvassers of Brooklyn the same powers as County Canvassers have. If this law had been enacted last year, that city would have been saved abundance of trouble about the returns of the Spring election, and the TIMES' whole pages of reports of the Canvassers' and Courts' proceedings to rectify and befog them: also, a bill to put the Truant Asylum of Brooklyn under charge of the Board of Education instead of the Common Council, as at present. By Mr. WILSON, to alter the famous map of Brooklyn so as to extend Clinton-avenue of its present width from Atlantic-street to Fifteenth-avenue, which is 66 feet Ninth-avenue between Fifteenth-street and Carroll-street, so that it shall be throughout of eighty feet width, lay out two new streets, fifty feet wide, between Fifth and Third avenues, from Sackett to Sixth streets, (one to be called Fillmore-place the other Stirling-place;) lay down Stirling Park, which shall include all the lands between Sackett and Sixth streets, and between Stirling and Fillmore places, (except what would lie within the limits of Carroll and Third streets;) and to lay down Douglas Park, which is to include all land lying between Wyckoff and Warren, Bond and Nevins streets—a pretty big bill for so very short an one.

The Albany Argus, Jesse T. Hunsucker, in lieu, prepared to show the Committee that has his Anti-Swill-milk correspondence, pictures of swill-milk abominations that will make their hats stand on end. To-day Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER gave notice of a bill to make the vending of swill-milk a penal offence, and the watering of pure milk a misdemeanor.

The Senate's Committee on the contested seat still holds its opinion in its chest, shrewd and unattuned. Meanwhile whether Senator WARREN or Senator MAXWELL is entitled to the seat, nobody knows, only Mr. MANSFIELD occupies it and votes daily, while Mr. WARREN's fees are carefully kept going by the page, and he modestly takes his seat outside. It would be a very instructive story if those who could would tell it—the unadorned statement why the Committee backs and fills, starts this way, and all the while leaves Senator WARREN in doubt whether he may go about his own business or must stay by and serve the State. But it strikes it at least who is to be the next Senator—about November the Committee is going to make another final effort at a conclusion.

The Senate has adjourned, and members have gone home. The House sits again to-night, and then adjourns to Wednesday evening. Tuesday next is one of the Albany holidays. The military celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and, almost as a matter of course, Gen. E. D. BEACH, of Kings, is invited to deliver the annual address in the Assembly Chamber.

The bill requiring Governor KING his money, advanced for subsisting the troops on Staten Island, overbody wants to pass. But in the House, for fear that it might carry an implication that the State did not mean to prosecute the claim for all that against Richmond County, an additional clause was fixed on, that the act should not prejudice the right of the one who dares to pay the dollar. This the Senate struck out. When the bill came back as emasculated, the House, to-day, refused to concur, and a Committee of Conference was raised. An unsuccessful effort was made by the friends of that jolly Quarantine Removal bill, of whose beauties and franchises I have advertised your readers, to fix the 1st of March as the day for its consideration in Committee of the Whole. But the effort miscarried.

Mr. MORGAN, feeling that he was aggrieved by the *Tribune's* editorial reading him out of the party because of his course on the Registry bill, rose to a question of privilege to-day, defined his position, and denied that he was opposed to a proper Registry bill.

GLAUCUS.

PERSONAL.

FIGHTING AT THE KANSAS GOLD MINES.—A Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from the Cherry Creek gold diggings, says:

"As I am writing, there is an affray going on about two squares from my cabin. Three or four men have got into a quarrel, and the report of pistols is distinctly heard. The principal amusement here, during the Winter, has been card-playing, calling yarns, and drinking most execrable whisky. The latter is worth $10 per gallon—in St. Louis it would cost 20 cents! I must not omit to tell you that I have not seen a white woman since I left the States.

Henry T. Parker, formerly of Boston, and now of London, who was mentioned as the probable author of the letter to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, referring Lord Napier's recall to his supposed affiliation with the Pro-Slavery Party, denies that he wrote the letter, or that he had had correspondence with Mr. Sumner since his last arrival in Europe.

The Rev. James C. Richmond, Episcopal clergyman of Milwaukee, in a letter to Henry Ward Beecher, offers to meet him in Brooklyn in oral discussion, to show that the "Congregational and Presbyterian systems are in a state of schism, and therefore of sin, against the Apostolic Church, or the One Body of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The *Nation* announces that Mr. W. S. O'Brien will leave Ireland for America, *via* Galway, in a few weeks. His stay on the American Continent will probably last for a few months, during which time it is his intention to visit every place of interest in the States.

The Rev. Prof. Watson, who occupied the Theological Chair at Hackney College, (Eng.,) died at Guy's Hospital, Jan. 22, at the age of 50, from the effect of injuries received by being struck by the pole of an omnibus.

A Stockholm letter, dated the 10th January, says: "The health of the King has become much worse. The muscles have entirely lost their power, so that the illustrious patient not only is unable to stand but even to move a limb."

Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte has been named member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. The Academy has also conferred this distinction on Baron de Brunnow, Russian minister in London, and on other eminent personages.

Sad accounts come from Nice concerning Alexander de Tocqueville, who is now quite blind and fast declining. His accomplished wife soothed his sickness by reading to him, but she has at last been bereft of voice, and can make herself heard no longer.

Miss Heywood, late of the National English Opera Company, (says a London paper,) has been engaged by the Director of the Italian Opera, New-York, to sing the part of *Azucena* in "Il Trovatore," with Mlle. Piccolomini as *Leonora*.

The marriage of Gustave de Rothschild with a comparatively doweriess damsel, Mlle. Anspach, (of his own people,) has been a new precedent in the Croesus family. Hitherto they only wed strictly within the degrees of consanguinity.

The Earl of Derby has declined to receive the deputation to wait upon him to explain the views of the promoters of the recent town's meeting at Birmingham on the question of church rates.

Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, widely known among authors and editors, has a work just ready for publication, entitled "Tressilian and His Friends." It is a collection of original tales, and is dedicated to that clever and agreeable gentleman, Mr. John Brougham.

The *Christian Inquirer* (Unitarian) contains a list of "clerical converts from the established Church of England, forty-seven in number, to Unitarianism," and it is said the list is not complete, nor does it include converts from the other sects.

Capt. John H. Glover, of Salem, Mass., now in the 80th year of his age, went to the Mill Pond on Tuesday last, and astonished with ease that surprised himself and astonished the spectators, although he had not been on skates for sixty years.

At the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mange at Wiscasset last week, the lady was presented a bridal cake, the top of which was ornamented with 20 one-dollar and one five-dollar gold pieces, arranged in the form of a star.

The London *Morning News*, formerly a penny edition of the *Morning Chronicle*, but which is now issued separately from that paper, is said to be edited by Mr. Henry Mayhew.

Ministers are wanted in Illinois. The Baptist Churches in Tazewell County are unsupplied, and the congregations at Pekin, Tremont, Morton, and Washington have been destitute several months.

Dr. Dionysius Lardner has reappeared in Paris, after a year's absence at Naples, whither he went on the outbreak of Vesuvius, and has been in the Two Sicilies ever since.

A London paper has this bit of gossip: "Piccolomini is said to have received an offer of marriage from a fashionable and very young New-Yorker since her arrival in America."

Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, entertained the members of the two Houses of the State Legislature at a party at his house on the evening of Feb. 17.

Count Panine, Minister of Justice in Russia, who has for some time been indisposed, has become so ill that his life is in danger.

The Democrats of Troy have renominated the Hon. Arba Read for reelection as Mayor of that city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A number of Italian vagrants are under arrest in Pittsburg, charged with soliciting aid under false pretenses. They carry forged papers, setting forth their claims upon the sympathy of the public. The *Gazette* says: "The Mayor learned from an intelligent and respectable Italian, that there is a regular system, which has its head-quarters in New-York, by which this swindling is carried on. There these papers are printed by the cart-load. The chiefs have the whole United States districted off, and solicit consignments of Italian beggars, to whom they farm out counties at so much per cent. on the collections made. This county would afford a ground for the operations of about seventy. When Allegheny is supplied, they then send their agents to Washington, Beaver, &c. The moneys collected are deposited to the credit of the depositor, and then sent on to an Italian banker in New-York, whose name we do not know. From there it is taken by the beggar, when he gets as much as he wants, to Italy, where he invests it to suit himself. The above and other similar facts having appeared, Mayor WEAVER thought it best not to let them off according to their request, so he bundled them all off to jail for ten days each, as vagrants."

The papers of St. Jerome, Canada, give the details of an outrageous assault committed upon a woman *in that parish. On a dark night of the last week*, four men in disguise entered the dwelling, and laying hold of the woman took her out of bed, tore her clothes, and, half naked, forced her in leave the house, put her in a vehicle and drove off with her. After proceeding several miles they took the woman to a stable, tied her hands behind her back, put a clumsy collar around her neck, and fixing a cord to it, tied her up and left her. Shortly after one of them returned with the intention of cutting out her tongue, for the purpose of preventing her cries being heard, and had commenced to put her to this new torture, when he was recalled by his companions, who, seeing some one on the road, took to flight. The cause of this infamous proceeding is believed to be the fact that the woman was a witness against one of its perpetrators, in a murder trial, last Summer.

A writer in one of the London scientific journals has some peculiar notions in regard to the effect upon railway traveling of the earth's rotation. It is well known that as the earth revolves on its axis once in 24 hours from west to east, the velocity of any point on its surface is greater nearer the equator, and less further from it, in the ratio of the cosine of the latitude. Thus, according to this ratio, the difference between the relative velocity of the earth in surface motion at London and at Liverpool is about 28 miles per hour; and this amount of lateral movement is to be gained or lost as respects the locomotive, in each journey, according to the direction traveled in from one place to the other; and in proportion to the speed will be the pressure against the sides of the rails, which at a high velocity will give the engine a tendency to climb the right-hand rail in each direction.

Mr. Charles Kennedy, of St. Louis, was murdered at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 9th of February, by a man named Stowe, of New-York. Stowe, during a visit to Texas, in order to injure the house of Whittemore & Co., of which Kennedy was traveling agent, circulated reports representing them as insolvent, and otherwise traducing them. These reports had reached Mr. Kennedy, and when Stowe visited Fort Smith, Kennedy demanded an explanation from him. Stowe refused to give him any satisfaction in regard to the matter, and thereupon Mr. Kennedy sent him a challenge, which Stowe refused to accept. Shortly afterwards, as Mr. Kennedy was passing along the street, Stowe rushed out of a house with a shot-gun, and fired at Mr. K., mortally wounding him, and from the effects of which he died in one hour afterwards.

The captain of the Ohio steamboat *Wenona* shrewdly dodged the United States Marshal a day or two ago. The Marshal had seized the vessel for debt, and, in order to keep her within call, removed the cylinder-head and throttle-valve and concealed them. The captain, however, was not acquiesced, but proceeded to construct of *hard wood* a throttle-valve and cylinder-head, and while the authorities were confident of having the boat all secure, she cut out for Cincinnati. At White's Riffle, twelve miles below Pittsburg, she ran aground, and the odds were strongly in favor of her being overtaken by the Deputy-Marshal, who had started with a steam-tug in pursuit. Fortune again favored the adventurous captain, however, and the boat was got off.

The Rev. T. W. Higginson and Wendell Phillips have had a hearing before the Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts House, on the petitions against the rendition of fugitive slaves. Both gentlemen urged the necessity of a State law to prevent the return of fugitives into slavery. Mr. Phillips held the following language: "While the last few years scarcely a fugitive slave has been sent away from Massachusetts. They were those who had shown themselves entitled to freedom. It was for this reason that he wanted a law passed. He asked the Committee to go further than Vermont had gone, and say that any person arrested by any process, under the fugitive slave law, should be released by the *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Bench."

At Lynnville, Morgan County, Ill., a few days ago, a shoemaker named Outer G. Elliott was arrested on a charge of having murdered his wife, whose body was found buried under suspicious circumstances, and whom he had always greatly ill-treated. While the Coroner's Jury were holding an inquest on the body, the prisoner was attacked in the hotel where he was in custody by a number of infuriated women, who tore out his hair and handled him so roughly that his life was in danger. He was then locked up in an upper room by the officers, to keep him from the fury of the women, and while there he jumped out of the window and escaped.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has sent a special message to the Legislature, urging the importance of measures for the improvement of harbors and rivers. He acknowledges the receipt from the Governor of New-York of a memorial addressed by the Canal Board and Canal Commissioners of New-York, with the sanction of the Legislature, to the Congress of the United States, asking for the improvement of the lake harbors, and recommends legislative action. He suggests the expediency of making an earnest appeal to Congress for the discharge of its long neglected duty in respect to the navigation of the great rivers of the interior.

The Post-office Department announces a new regulation, concerning the cards of merchants inserted in newspapers. A note from the Department to the Postmaster of New-Orleans, announces the decision, viz.: "Newspapers containing a private card, which card, although affixed at the time of publication, does not appear in the whole edition, are chargeable with a postage of two cents—one cent for the card and another cent for the remaining matter—and not with letter postage, as it is possible the Department may at some time have ruled. It can make no difference in the charge whether the card is printed on the margin or in the body of the paper."

Dr. Samuel A. Cartright, in a paper read before the New-Orleans Academy of Sciences, holds that the breaks in the levees at New-Orleans are caused by the burrowing of crawfish. He says of these animals that they build their houses near the base of the levee and next the river, for the convenience of catching fish, shrimps, &c. When the water comes up against it, they burrow through the levee, and go on the other side, to prevent being drowned. The most effectual method to drive them away is to throw on the base of the levee the crushed stalks of the sugar-cane, called *bagasse*.

A fatal difficulty occurred near Ruckville, Ind., Feb. 12, between Thomas A. Jones and Frank A. Howard, which will probably result fatally to Mr. Howard. The difficulty originated about a young lady, the sister of Mr. Jones. An attachment had sprung up between Mr. Howard and Mr. Jones' youngest sister. Howard frequently visited the house to the annoyance of her parents and especially to Thomas. Howard had been frequently told to quit the premises, and on evening or two previous had been warned not to visit the house again, it being threatened that if he did they would shoot him.

The Board of Steamboat Inspectors at Buffalo have issued a new order, intended to secure the greater safety of passengers on Lake steamers. Hereafter no new boiler intended for generating steam in passenger steamers will be passed by this Board, unless the same shall be submitted to their inspection *without any coating of paint or other substance calculated to cover up the marks or any imperfections in the iron* of which the same shall have been manufactured.

A horrible murder was committed at New-Orleans a few days ago. The victim was a Mexican woman named Maria Rodriguez; the murderer, her paramour, Pepe Fuentes. The parties are supposed to have quarreled. The woman was killed by blows upon the head, but the murderer intended sure work, and proceeded to stab the woman in the throat and heart. Fuentes once killed a man in Havana, and stabbed another in New-Orleans not long since. He has not been arrested.

The submarine cable of the Mediterranean extension line is ascertained to be perfect between Cagliari and the west coast of Sicily near the island of Maritimo. This is about half the entire length from Cagliari to Malta, and the engineers engaged in laying the cause of the recent interruption have intimated an expectation that they may be able to communicate through from the latter place, and thus announce the complete resumption of operations.

The desire to confer political rights on women which is known to have been evinced in Sweden, has now extended to Denmark, and in two electoral districts in Jutland the privilege of being both voters and representatives has been conceded to such females as may possess the other legal qualifications. At a recent election at Silkeborg two votes were given and recorded in favor of a female candidate, but these were not sufficient to render her successful.

A point of law is to be decided in Lewis County, N. Y., in reference to the election of County Treasurer. Mr. Smith claims the office over Mr. Pease, declaring that he had five majority. Pease contests the claim, and proposes to go behind the record, and attack the right of certain voters to vote, on the ground that they were naturalized in a County instead of a State Court. The defendant gained the suit, but the case is to be appealed.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "It having been understood that in the disposition of the McDonogh property in this city, the Theatre d'Orleans had been sold at private sale, we learn that a paper was opened for subscription among the patrons and *habitues* of the opera, for the purpose of erecting a new temple of the lyric drama, and that a very large number of names, pledging a very considerable sum of money, has been already signed to it."

The colored men of New-Bedford held a meeting Feb. 12, to protest against the claims of the African Colonization and Civilization Societies. A number of speeches were made and resolutions adopted, expressing hostility to any scheme which involves the removal to Africa or any foreign country. They denounce the Colonization Society as the unrelenting foe of the colored people of the country.

Horace H. Holden committed suicide at Cleveland, on the 17th of February. The *National Democrat* says he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits on Long Island, and had not prospered as he expected to. He cherished numerous theoretical and visionary schemes in regard to agriculture, which he was unable to reduce to successful practice, and a succession of failures wore upon his health and spirits.

At Fall River, Mass., last week, the house of Mr. James Bodge, Captain of the Night Watch, was set on fire in the night by some ruffians. Capt. Bodge was on duty as usual, and his family, consisting of a wife and four small children, the eldest of which is ten, and the youngest a few months old, and his mother, about eighty years of age, were all sound asleep at the time.

H. L. Fish, of Rochester, insured his life for $6,000, and assigned the policy to creditors in New-York. He fell through a trap-door on a sidewalk and was killed. The payment of the insurance is resisted by the Company—the American Mutual—on the ground that Fish's death resulted from intemperance. The matter is in suit at Rochester.

The Bloomington (Ind.) *Republican* denies that there has been any serious disturbance in the State University in consequence of Dr. Daily's resignation. Thirteen students only have applied for dismission. On the other hand, it states that a number of the students, and especially those of the senior class, had resolved if Dr. Daily was reelected that they would leave without graduating.

The Utica papers give a most encouraging account of the *efforts in behalf of the endowment for* Hamilton College. President Fisher preached on the claims of the institution on Sabbath evening. The young men of Utica have resolved to raise $30,000 to endow a professorship for Prof. Upson, who is a native of that city.

The Boston Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, organized Feb. 16 by the election of Daniel Denny as Chairman. It was voted that an assessment, at the rate of five dollars on each one hundred thousand dollars of capital stock, be laid upon the Banks for the ensuing year.

The citizens of Cincinnati seem to be opposed to horse-railroads. Another meeting has been held in the Sixth Ward, at which resolutions were adopted, declaring that no candidate for office should be supported if he was known to be in favor of city railroad projects.

In Cairo, Ill., on Saturday, Feb. 12, a man named Jacob Phillips, a laborer on the Cairo levees, respectably connected, killed his wife by shooting her with a pistol. The ball struck her in the right breast, and she died in about fifteen minutes after receiving the shot. Phillips was arrested.

Active measures are on foot in Virginia for the purpose of rebuilding William and Mary College. There is some talk of changing its locality, but the citizens of Williamsburg have taken time by the forelock. Already they have subscribed some eight or ten thousand dollars towards the building fund.

The New-Yorkers in Chisago celebrated the annual festival of their Excelsior Society a few days ago, and listened to a number of speeches, among which was one from Ex-Governor Seymour of this State.

A company to emigrate to the Pike's Peak Mines, is forming in Buffalo.

OBITUARY.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* announces the death of Cyrus Stowell, of Peru. For fifty years he held a commission as Justice of the Peace; for twenty sessions, between 1802 and 1841, he held a seat in the General Court, and in 1820 was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution.

The venerable Nathan Nye, the "oldest inhabitant" of Monroe County, died at his residence in Pittsford, near Rochester, on Tuesday, Feb. 14. Mr. Nye settled upon the farm where he died in 1790, making the first clearing in that section of the county.

The Rev. Ebenezer Jennings, the veteran minister of the Congregational Church in Dalton, died in that town on the 12th February, in the eighty-third year of his age. He settled at Dalton in 1802.

Dr. Joseph Togno, a native of Corsica, and formerly Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Virginia, fell dead in the porch of his residence, at Abbeville, S. C., on the 9th February.

Mme. Elizabeth Van Armin died at Ber

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS STOVES.

IMPERIAL CYLINDER BURNERS,
Which produce a brilliant light, consuming less gas than any other burner. Also
ARGAND C. LAMPS,
Suitable for Churches, Stores, Offices, &c. Call and see them at
No. 5 PARK-PLACE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $5,000 CAPITAL to take an interest in a business which will yield 100 per cent. Address A. B. C., Herald Office

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1853.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Important dispatches have been received by the State Department from the Hon. W. M. Gwin, late Senator of California, and from Gen. Jno. A. Quitman, of Mississippi, now Commissioner to Mexico as the Special Agent of the Government, to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise condition of affairs in that afflicted country. The majority of the deputies who met at the Capital of Mexico on the 15th inst. to elect a President, failed to do so, and adjourned to the 25th inst. Gen. Santa Anna was the favorite candidate of the Clerical party, and the only reason for the failure to elect him was the fact that the Constitution requires the Deputies to be present in person, and Santa Anna was at his Hacienda, Manga de Clavo, 200 miles from the City of Mexico, and could not reach the City in time. The Deputies who met were nearly all Santa Anna men, and the majority will therefore vote for him immediately upon the assembling of the next Congress. The Deputies who met were also in favor of the Church party, and the Church party is in favor of Santa Anna. Gen. Quitman has been received by the President, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. He will remain in Washington for some time, and will then proceed to Mexico.

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio has passed a resolution instructing their Senators in Congress to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Indiana has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Illinois has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Missouri has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Mississippi has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Alabama has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Georgia has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Louisiana has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Arkansas has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Texas has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of California has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Oregon has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Minnesota has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Michigan has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Iowa has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Kansas has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Nebraska has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Utah has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of New-Mexico has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Washington has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Nevada has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Colorado has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Dakota has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Idaho has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Montana has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Wyoming has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Alaska has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Hawaii has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Puerto Rico has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of Guam has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of American Samoa has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of the Virgin Islands has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of the Northern Mariana Islands has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of the United States Minor Outlying Islands has passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the Homestead bill, and requesting their Representatives to use their influence to defeat it. The Democratic Legislature of the United States Virgin

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TOMBS IN DEMOCRATIC CHURCH.—The Democratic Association of the County of Kings, at their meeting last night, resolved to hold a grand ball at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 22d inst., for the benefit of the Democratic Association of Kings County. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Messrs. Wm. H. Jones, Jr., Chairman, Wm. Kelly, Secretary, Peter Cagger, Treasurer, and Messrs. Wm. Cullen Bryant, Jr., Wm. Cullen Bryant, Sr., Wm. Kelly, Jr., Peter Cagger, Jr., Wm. H. Jones, Jr., Wm. H. Jones, Sr.,

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR'S

REAL ESTATE LIST.

TO RENT.

AT WHITESTONE—9 miles from Flushing, a large, handsome house, 40x45, with 20 acres of ground and all necessary out-buildings, or will be let with garden and out-buildings separate.

AT ASTORIA—A genteel 2-story and attic house, 6 rooms, with about one half an acre of ground finely laid out with shade and fruit trees, and will have very short distance of the proposed Station.

AT WEBSTER BECK.—A large flexible-stone house containing seventy rooms, large hall and furnished in very fine style; situated on the water, and has bath and boat houses, &c. The house is well situated, making a very desirable residence.

AT STRATFORD, CONN.—On the Housatonic River, about 10 acres finely cultivated, good house, 2-story, containing 12 rooms, barn, out-houses, &c., all in good condition.

AT CROGERS—On the Hudson River Railroad, fine double house, 60x40, containing 12 rooms, built in the most substantial manner. There are 26 acres of ground very handsomely laid out, having fine old shade trees on, and fish-pond in front of house. It commands a very fine view of the river.

AT TONKERS—On the Hudson, several very fine residences, furnished and unfurnished, at prices varying from $400 a year to $200 a month.

FOR SALE

AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A handsome residence with 6½ acres of fine land, situated on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the Sound.

AT BIRMINGHAM, CONN.—A splendid residence, 40x50, with extension, fitted up with modern improvements, gas, water, furnace, &c.; 2 acres of ground finely situated.

AT RYE—A very handsome house with about 40 acres of ground.

AT OYSTER BAY—75 acres with large, convenient dwelling, barn, &c.

AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—Large house, 50x28, containing 20 rooms; also, 11 acres of rich land under good cultivation.

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—13 acres under cultivation, well fruited; fine house, barns, &c.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—9 acres and fine house, commanding an unsurpassed view of the Bay and New-York Island.

Also, handsome residences and farms at IRVINGTON, 4 miles from Newark, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NEWBURG, KINGSTON, SING SING, CRUGERS, PEEKSKILL, POUGHKEEPSIE, TARRYTOWN, YONKERS, HUDSON PARK, PELHAM, and many other places.

For particulars of the above apply at No. 18 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

I have many places to exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property, and also residences in these cities to exchange and sell.

W. L. SEYMOUR.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machine-shop, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 45 feet, brick building, finished with steam-power throughout; situated on the centre of the block; lot 25 feet front; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-st. Ferry, and 1 to 2 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Hall cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferry-cars. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-st. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 94th and 95th sts., west side, Nos. 583, 585, 587; price $7,000; also, Nos. 436 and 438; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; built by day's work; also, one in 51st-st., 2-story, high stoop, brick cellar; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 125 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. PETTETCH, 126 East 23d-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON COLUMBIA-st., Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the bay. It contains 20 rooms, was built by the present owner in the most complete manner for his own occupation, and it presents a rare opportunity to one who wishes to purchase an elegant residence in a location unsurpassed in beauty and convenience. Terms to suit purchaser. Inquire of Mr. ——. For particulars and cards to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO MECHANICS, &c.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,200 to $2,600 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to the parties. Parties purchasing a dwelling can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of 6th-av. and 50th-st. Price $1,500 each. 4 lots on the northeast corner 4th-av. and 57th-st. Price $1,500 each.

15 lots on 126th and 129th sts., near 6th-av. Price $450. 15 lots on 97th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th-av. Price $7,000.

Many lots on various streets and avenues.

Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 16 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, CHEAP.—ONE two-story stone and cellar frame house 22x28 feet; attached thereto is a 2-story frame house 22x28 feet; brick, containing 12 rooms besides pantries and closets; &c. All in good order throughout. Lot 25x100. Situate on Bedford-av., between Park and Myrtle-av. Car route to Fulton ferry. Price low. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 80x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or grocery. A secure lease of the house given in good order for a number of years. Also, a lot of 4 acres, with water front. Inquire immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 40 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 80 acres, with stock, tools, crops, &c., with dwelling and outbuildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad depot, at Bryant, 35 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 31 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 139 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very most modern three-story brick house, with 14th story, marble mantles, Croton water, heater, gas, speaking tubes, and dumb-waiter. For terms, &c., apply on the premises or of SAMUEL MOSHER, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY and basement house, No. 14 Jefferson-pl., between 10th and 11th sts.; about 20 feet front by 100. The property is first-class in every respect, and the location one of the best in the City. Can be seen from 10 to 12, and 2 to 5 o'clock. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MODERN THREE-STORY AND high basement house (in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with stable in rear), also 4 lots on 146th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and one lot on between 146th and 147th sts.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 81 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—THE two-story brick house No. 2 Willow-st., near Middagh, and within two minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry; has gas, range, &c., and has recently been repaired and painted throughout in a superior manner. Inquire of JAMES GOMEZ & SON, No. 20 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with gas room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease to run, unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each, having only. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing on the south-east corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, pleasantly located, well built and finished in modern style, with gas-fixtures throughout. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the office of Lenox Fire Ins. Co., No. 61 Wall-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; two can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 20x100 feet; street to be paved. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Jersey-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement house 40 West 36th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is of best cut stone, lot 20 feet by 100, to equal to two. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Bryant-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—A quarter of first-class brewing business, in good location; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to CHARLES DOBSON, No. 320 West 36th-st., or to the 37th-st. Ferry-boat, No. 104 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; fine modern high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be delivered ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 19 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester County, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of March next, the farm in said town of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.

This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Depot; contains about 23 acres of land in excellent order, well covered with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious; the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is favorably either as a farm or as a country residence, and is susceptible of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of one foot to each parcel.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent, per annum.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINGLEY, No. 21 Bedford-place; WM. E. ROSE, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st., H. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.

J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Lombard sts., fronting on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, back-parlor, dining and kitchen; gas in same; second story, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The above and yard are fenced in front. A desirable location in the City. Can be seen any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kelly, four new stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 36 by 60, and grounds, south side of Pearl-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 62 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling-house, south side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. The above are in good repair, and supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are fronted throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—3,000 ACRES OF LAND, BEING THE middle third of Township No. 17, Franklin County, New-York, situated on the St. Regis River, twenty five miles from the Ogdensburg Railroad. It is estimated that it contains one hundred millions feet of the best pine timber, and an equal amount of Spruce, Hemlock and other valuable growth. Much of the tract is good farming land. In the neighborhood are saw and grist mills, and several good farms. The Railroad now being constructed from Saratoga to Adirondack and Ogdensburg, will pass through or near the land. The attention of capitalists is requested. For terms inquire of Messrs. CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

Six houses and lots in 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.

Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.

Nine lots on 124th and 125th sts., near 5th-av.

One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 20x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 21x100, on 118th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 61x145.

Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.

Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to

A. E. BRANDON, No. 126 Wall-st.

CHATHAM SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—No. 167 Chatham-st., corner of James-st., and the adjoining Nos. 1 and 3 James-st. This property may be purchased either together or separately, or would be improved with good buildings, as one, two or three stores for responsible occupants. Terms of sale very easy. Also, for sale and partial exchange, a substantial, well arranged house in Brooklyn; large portion may remain; and snug country place—price, about $3,500 wanted for balance. CHAS. CARTER, care O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depot, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhousings, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to E. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 6th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 20x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. Carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,766 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—ON GLASSON-AVENUE, NEAR Fulton-av., Brooklyn, one 2-story attic, basement and counter-cellar brick house, with two lots, 44x100 feet; house is 20x36 feet, front piazza, inside blinds, marble mantles and grates, gas-piped, &c., &c.; walls handfinished, and handsome ornamental cornice, centre-pieces, &c.; yard nicely flagged. Also, the house adjoining, with one lot, 20x100 feet, same style and finish as above described. Prices low; terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE No. 136 Madison-st., between Market and Pike sts., with the unexpired terms of lease of lot, and privilege of renewal; lot 22x100 feet, has two stories in front, three in the rear, with all the conveniences of sewer, wash-room, with set tubs, hot and cold water, bath, and gas throughout, and in excellent order. Apply as above, or to H. AIKMAN & SON, No. 69 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 39 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 25 feet deep, house four stories high, with basement and all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, No. 23 10th-st., near 6th-av., 26 feet 6 inches by 73 feet, lot 102 feet deep; was built for the owner's use and has all the modern improvements; brick partition wall from foundation to roof. A large sum may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to M. C. MORGAN, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT HOUSE brown-stone front, in 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 20 feet wide, three-story and basement, high stoop, and will be sold cheap for cash; also, one lot in 57th-st., 25 feet east of 3d-av., on the south side; price $2,400; terms to suit. Apply to JOHN PETTETCH, Real Estate Agent, No. 431 3d-av., near 31st-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to

PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 62 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Variek-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has fifty-seven years to run from May next. Ground rent $300 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 60 deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM, containing about 160 acres of land, a good water power with a saw-mill in running order, two dwelling houses, barns, and all necessary out-buildings, all in good order, situated in Monmouth County, N. J., 7 miles from Keyport. Inquire of J. B. STRONG, at the Barker Mills, No. 300 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST CLASS four-story brown-stone front house, beautifully located in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The lot is 25 feet 6 inches by 100.5 inches deep, and the house contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Apply to T. J. G. CLERK, No. 39 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 66x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. E. CORLIES, No. 22 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment frame house No. 85 Bowery-st., Brooklyn, (third door from Atlantic.) finished in good style, gas fixtures, &c. Price, $3,500. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to C. PAULSON, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, and lot, on 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 175 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 11 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW THREE-STORY and high-basement houses, with all the modern improvements, as they will be sold low, and on very easy terms. Apply to ALEX OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., in basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE HOUSES and Lots, northwest corner of North 8th and 1st-sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District. Vacant lots, stock, bonds, &c., taken in exchange. Inquire of J. W. DUBREE, No. 258 Cherry-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—3 on 99th-st., 7 on 101st-st. Also, dwelling house No. 138 West 36th-st. for sale, low, on terms to suit. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, hardware merchants, No. 8 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 133 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn. Lot full, house large and well built. (Also in with brick.) Dining-room extension. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE.—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing, nearly new, complete, with all modern improvements; No. 121 East 19th-st., near 2d-av. Terms easy. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock. No bill on the house.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot. No. 22 2d-st., near the 3d-av. The house is 3 story, and well fitted up, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of THOS. L. BROOKS, No. 220 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—THE FINE 3-brown-stone house on 20th-st., near 9th-av., with all the modern improvements complete. Terms to suit. Apply to J. WILLIAMS, No. 246 4th-av., or 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, DWELLING house, with brown-stone front, known as No. 324 West 14th-st. Lot 20x100 feet. The house has all the modern improvements, including dining-room and hall painted in fresco, and is in every respect an eligible family residence. Price $16,000, of which $7,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to JAMES BENJAMIN & CO., No. 940 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, English basement (20 feet front) house No. 47 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements, and in good order. The furniture, which is new, will be sold with the house, if desired, with immediate possession. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—GARDEN FARMS—5, 7, 9, and 7 acres, on 4 of 5 acres, near East New-York and Jamaica, lots and cottages houses at East New-York, (terminus Broadway and Fulton-av. Railroad.) Will sell lots and build houses of any plan desired.

CHARLES R. MILLER,
No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—NO. 111 VANDERBILT-AVENUE, Brooklyn; it is very snug and desirable; 2-story, attic and basement, brick, gothic style, 20x30, lot 90; beautiful Clinton-av. gardens on the rear, and near Myrtle-av. cars. The furniture for sale. Terms very easy. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSES IN CHOICE locations; also houses in a great variety of places, at all prices; also store property No. 16 Franklin-st.; also to lease No. 9 Broadway, store No. 54 East 126th-st., 45 feet west of Broadway. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, one 2-story brick store and dwelling, 20 by 45 feet; a good stand for almost any kind of business; possession immediately; price $2,000, worth at least $3,000; must be sold to close an estate. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—An elegant brown-stone house on Carroll-park. Also, Nos. 12, 33, 84, 102, 126 2d-place, and a fine house on 1st-place. Also, the pleasant cottage No. 194 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. Cars very easy and convenient. Possession now. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house No. 16 East 33d-st., between Madison and 5th avs., with all modern improvements; baths on 2d and 3d floors. The location is very desirable; the house in good order, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house 25x55 feet, lot 100; all the modern conveniences; built by days' work; occupied by the owner; for sale at a bargain, with or without all the furniture, between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, merchant tailor, No. 27 John-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot No. 211 5th-av., second house above Madison-square. Lot 21x100 ft. House 21x70 ft.

Also, house and lot No. 10 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., medium size and first class. Apply to

WM. HUSSY, No. 67 William st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house No. 113 7th-st., pleasantly situated, with modern improvements, good yard, grape vines, &c. Price $7,000; half can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO DESIRABLE THREE-story brick houses, Nos. 58 and 62 West 47th-st., near 6th-av. 20 feet by about 45. Lot half the block. The houses have all the modern improvements and are in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO CARTMEN.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 20 Leroy-st. The house is of brick, two-story and attic, containing gas and Croton; good stables on rear of lot; size of lot 25 by 90 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depot, and 26 miles from New-York. $3,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT dwelling house No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn. 70 per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of W. H. WARING, 24 William st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVeral lots on 8th-av., opposite the Park, above 80th-st. Apply to F. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT SOARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, twenty-two miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class residence, with about five acres of land; the house, which is built in the best manner of stone, is large and comfortable, has hot and cold water, with bath-room, &c., furnace and everything complete. There is a first-rate, commodious stable, and other out-houses, a large garden and a choice variety of fruit trees. There is no place in the City of New-York more desirable for a short distance from the railroad depot; there is a church and excellent schools in the vicinity, and, in fact, everything necessary to make it a desirable country seat. For further particulars, apply to A. S. CAMPBELL, at Popham & Co.'s, No. 702 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—One of the most beautiful situations near the City of New-York on the high grounds of Weehawken, overlooking New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c., perfectly healthy, and within a few minutes' reach of the City. There are about twelve acres on the place, a fine mansion with all the necessary out-buildings, and is ornamented with waterfalls, rustic bridges, evergreens, &c. A further description is unnecessary, as any person desiring a residence of this character can examine it any time and see its advantages by addressing J. G. G., Box 3,340, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., A desirable country residence with about 3 acres of ground, tastefully laid out in garden, orchard and ornamental shade trees, with great abundance of choice fruit. The house is large, two stories, commodiously arranged, and in first-rate order; good barn, stable, coach-house, henery, &c., &c. The property overlooks Long Island Sound and surrounding country for many miles. To any gentleman doing business in the City and wishing a place of retirement, this residence this is a good opportunity. Will be sold cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, if applied for soon, or would exchange on equitable terms for a City residence. Apply on the premises, to Mr. R. HUTTON.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Beston's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER MAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 60 Henry-st. The house is 25 feet 6 inches front and 42 feet deep, and lot 25 feet 6 inches front and 100 feet deep. The house is in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.

Also, the three-story brick house and extension, No. 632 Water-st. Size of house 25x25, with extension of lot 25x20. Will also be sold cheap and on most reasonable terms. Apply at No. 197 Water-st., opposite United States Hotel, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—A VERY pleasant residence at Fort Washington, near the depot, with unsurpassed views of the Hudson River; said place has about 32 acres of land, extending from the River to the Kingsbridge Road, with a large wooden dwelling-house, green-houses, barn, lodge, ice-house well filled, &c., &c. Steamboat landing 5 minutes' drive, and a pleasant driving distance of from 30 to 45 minutes only to Madison-square. For further particulars apply to ANDREW WESTON, No. 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., THE BEAUtiful residence of Isaac DeForest, Esq., with two acres of land, in the centre of the village; fine garden, good barn, carriage-house and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. The house is two-story, about 34 by 42, with wing 20 by 30, handsomely situated, in perfect order, and was built by the owner for his residence. Title perfect and terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR $3,500.—A GOOD 2-story house, with 9 finished rooms, 18 acres of first-rate land under good cultivation; churches and schools convenient. Pleasantly situated, near New-Hemburg Station, about 75½ hours by railroad from New-York. Terms easy. Inquire of HOUGHTON & BRO., No. 113 Walker-st., or of B. CLAPP, No. 19 Amity-place.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A VERY DEsirable country residence, with 9 acres of land, beautifully located, convenient to the depots. The house is convenient, with 12 rooms; there is a good variety of fruit on the place. The whole or part of the land would be sold with the house. For terms, &c., apply to No. 141 Pearl-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, 25 MILES from New-York, a nice place, well situated, with 6 acres of ground, dwelling-house 22x36, good barn, view of the Sound, fruit, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 3 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE delightfully-situated country residence, with fine view of the Tarrytown railroad and passing steamers, on the east bank of the Hudson River, commanding a fine view of the river, railroad and opposite country, 24 miles below New-York, near Governor's Island. The residence is owned by the subscriber, is nearly new, most admirably arranged for a country residence, provided with extensive and convenient out-buildings, and with every convenience that can possibly be imagined in country residences, substantially built, with more regard to comfort and convenience than ostentation. Containing 11 rooms, besides those in the basement, consisting of large dining and drawing-rooms, library, and all with high and spacious ceilings, handsome mantels, pantries and store-rooms; there are also a cistern and well at the door, provided with substantial pumps, and a never-failing spring; a carriage-house and barn, with stabling for several horses, and rooms above; large kitchen-garden, well stocked with choice fruit trees in full bearing, grape vines, large strawberry and asparagus beds, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes in abundance; a large vegetable garden, and for the highest state of cultivation; also, a large lot of pasture fully enclosed with substantial chestnut fencing. The premises can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, THOMAS WEBB. Would refer also to Wm. B. Cozzens, West Point, and Major Irvin McDowell, No. 58 9th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New-York, 27 miles from New-York, 1¼ miles from Rye Depot, a small place pleasantly located, and 8 acres of good land, half in meadow; good house, two-story and kitchen, a new barn, good well of water, a never-failing spring of soft water, good garden of the choicest kinds of small fruit, dwarf pears, choicest kinds of grapes, small, cold grapery, choice variety of apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectrics, and plenty of strawberry; the land adjoins the salt water, half mile of Rye Beach; three churches a mile distant; good neighborhood; furniture and movables with or without the place. Church and sexton privileges. Inquire on the premises, or of A. B. & D. DAVIS, No. 191 and 194 Oberty-st.

CAPT. N. HUBBARD.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT private sale, the homestead of Captain James E. Hunting, at Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y., containing about nine acres of cleared land. On the premises are a dwelling-house, barns, carriage-house, and other out-buildings, fruit trees, &c., &c. This was the residence of the late Nathan Rogers, Esq. It is located directly opposite that of the late A. L. Rogers, Esq., and within a few rods of two churches, three stores and Post-office, about four miles from Sag Harbor and two from the Ocean. The dwelling-house is spacious, and all the buildings are in good condition. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, at Southampton, L. I.

WILLIAM R. POST.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With 16 acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York and a half mile from the Depôt of the N. Y. & N. Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large modern built two-story house, with attached barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, bath-house and other out-buildings, all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruits. For further particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or of A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front-st., where a lithographic view of the premises may be seen.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Furnished, at Bay Ridge, L. I., 30 minutes from Hamilton-av. ferry, probably the most elegant place on the Long Island shore in the vicinity of the Narrows; large and costly mansion, about finished, elegantly furnished, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout the house; grounds of about 25 acres, elegantly laid out by Downing; trees, shrubs, &c.; all kinds of fruit in abundance; large and commodious stable, kitchen garden, coach-house, cow-house, hennery, &c. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between 6th and 7th sts., about ten minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depôt. Stages constantly passing the door. Apply to L. RUSHFORTH, on the premises, or to JACOB BROUWER, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on the west side of 11th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN., 1½ miles from the depôt, the residence of William White, Esq., containing 19½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which will be offered to such purchasers. The house is two-story and attic frame, about 26x40, with wing 16x32, well built, and in good order, handsomely situated, with a splendid water and land prospect; good barn, stable, carriage-house, (all nearly new,) plenty of fruit of different kinds. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD-STREET, VILLAGE of Melrose, on high ground, a house containing two parlors, dining-room, kitchen, with pantries on the first floor, 6 rooms with pantries on the second, large garret and cellar, good well and cistern, with nearly half an acre of ground, containing fruit trees, bushes, grape-vines, in abundance, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad Station, or Harlem steamboats, 2d or 3d-av. Railroads. Rent $300. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT Rye, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, eligibly and healthfully located: one with 8 rooms, about one acre, stable, &c., price $4,200; one with about 3 acres, 12 rooms, including library and bath-room, besides kitchen, milk room and laundry; price $10,500, or less if less land is taken. Terms easy. Inquire of H. T. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or of Mr. BANKS, or Depôt Master at Rye.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS.—A COMmodious house, good stable, with 2½ acres of land; forest and fruit-trees abundant; grape arbor of 120 feet the garden trenched; place in complete order; beautiful view of river and palisades; eight minutes from depôt. Possession at any time. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT HASTings, in a pleasant and healthy location, about one hour's ride from the City, and 1¼ miles from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with orchard, coach-house, stable, &c., and a few acres of land. Also, to let, two small cottages in the vicinity of the above. Apply to I. H. PROWOTT, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey-sts.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A FARMhouse, 1¼ miles from Hastings depôt, with good garden, choice fruits, stables, &c., connected therewith. The prem

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE—BY AUCTION SALE.

LIBERTY-STREET, SOUTH AND CHARLES-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

LIBERTY-ST.—4-story brick store and lot No. 69 Liberty-st, with rear building, 4 stories high, 25 feet 8 inches front, 25 feet 4 inches rear by 113 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, and 113 feet 4 inches on the westerly side.

GREENE-ST.—3-story and attic brick-front house and lot No. 140 Greene-st., east side, between Prince and Houston sts.; front 23 feet; lot 80 feet.

5TH AND CHARLES STS.—4 lots situated on the South-east corner of 5th and Charles sts. Maps at No. 26 Wall st.

JAMES H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

- 200 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank.....$25 each
- 10 shares Hanover Bank.....100 each
- 22 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....100 each
- 15 shares Nassau Bank.....100 each
- 40 shares Peekskill Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
- 10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.....100 each
- 10 shares Gouverneur Fire Insurance Co.....100 each
- 5 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co.....100 each
- 15 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
- 20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....100 each
- 20 shares New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
- 15 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
- 20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
- 20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
- 15 shares Phœnix Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
- 5 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
- 20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
- 20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
- 40 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
- 40 shares American Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
- 200 shares American Coal Co.....25 each
- 120 shares Orange Co.....100 each
- 100 shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co.....100 each
- 300 shares New-York and New-England Union Telegraph Co.....50 each
- 202 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Co.....100 each
- 25 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.....100 each
- 300 acres Military Land Warrants.
- $2,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Bonds.
- $2,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage Bonds.
- $2,000 Second-avenue Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
- $2,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent Bonds.
- $2,000 New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds.

Descriptive circulars in addition to the regularly advertised list distributed every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board; account allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. S. CONEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIXTURES, TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT AT NEWARK, N. J.—E. S. OGDEN, Auctioneer, will sell at the Hamilton Works, near the Market-street Depôt, Hamilton-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, all the shop fixtures, tools, machinery, &c., belonging to the late firm of Goodman, Thomas & Co., consisting in part as follows: Black walnut benches, drawers and pigeon holes; 4 large cherry block benches, screws and other shop fixtures, shafting and belting, lather, drills, gravers, vises, files cutters. Also, a large lot of tools, nearly all new and in perfect order. Also, office furniture, desks, boxes, chairs, tables, large jewelers' (Hoyt's make) scales, counter, weights, chasing tools, and all other tools and fixtures suitable for the manufacture of jewelry, or any of its branches. The above sale by order of the assignee of said parties engaged in the manufacture of jewelry, or any of its branches. Terms of Sale: All sums under $100, cash; over $100, 4 months' approved indorsed notes satisfactory to the owner. Catalogues ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 207 Broad-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON, WORTH AND DUANE STS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

On HUDSON AND WORTH STS.—That valuable plot of ground, with the five buildings thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Hudson and Worth sts., and known as Nos. 66, 68, 70 and 72 Hudson-st., and No. 9 Worth-st.

Also, on

DUANE-ST.—House and lot No. 103, north side, near Greenwich-st.

The proximity of this property to the depôts of the Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and the many improvements contemplated in the vicinity, render this one of the best situations in the Ward for immediate improvement.

For maps, terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO ELIGIBLE HOUSES ON THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, without reserve, on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 239 32D-STREET.—The desirable 2-story and basement brick house and lot No. 109 East 32d-st., south side, near 1st-av.; the house is in good order; lot 18x98 feet 9 inches.

Also, 34TH-STREET.—The valuable 2-story and basement brick house and lot No. 130 East 34th-st., south side, near 1st av.; contains 8 feet, with store on first floor; lot 20 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. The 34th-st. market is attracting trade in the vicinity of this property; a ferry is now running from the foot of 34th-st. to Greenpoint, which is connected with the Flushing and Long Island Railroad.

Terms very easy.

For maps of the property and full particulars at the auction office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF JONES' WOOD PROPERTY, comprising 227 Lots between 71st and 75th sts. and 3d-av. and the East River. By order of the heirs of the original proprietors, the subscribers will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. at 12 o'clock:

On 1st-st. and 3d-av., 26 lots.
On Avenues A and B, 32 lots.
On 71st-st., 25 lots.
On 72d-st., 44 lots.
On 73d-st., 37 lots.
On 74th-st., 43 lots.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain for three years. Sale absolute. For maps, &c., apply to W. & H. H. WARD, No. 39 Exchange-place, or to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful assortment of fancy goods consisting of marble and spelter vases, Etruscan do., Hobe do., alabaster and marble and alabaster statuettes, under-glass shades, marble dogs and Lyons, marble and mosaic inlaid tables, carved alabaster Venus, silver-plated castors, pitchers, goblets, silver-plated tea sets. Also, an invoice of double-plated chains. The above goods are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

JOHN J. KERRIE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THIS DAY, MONDAY, Feb. 21, at the large dwelling-house No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of sofas, rockers, centre tables, bookcases, arm chairs, piano-forte, paintings, carpets, mirrors, curtains, shades, vases, bureaus, bedstead and pillows, extension dining-table, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a small kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Deposits required of all purchasers. Sale at 10 o'clock, precisely.

MILLER & McNEIL, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION.—THE entire assortment household goods, &c. No. 136 West 45th-st. to be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by MILLER & McNEIL. Also, house and lot No. 57 Tillary-st., near Jay-st., Brooklyn. Terms easy. For 45th-st. and 8th-av., Morrisania, Terms easy. For particulars apply to LOCK WOOD, LAWRENCE & [illegible], No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOURTH-AVENUE AND EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET LOTS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER is authorized to sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 lots situated on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 86th-st., and one lot 4th-in-law on 86th-st., with two-story brick front house thereon, to be made at auction, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, of all descriptions, sleighs, harness, robes, &c., will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also, the lease of the store, No. 616 Broadway, 20 by 70 feet, with the buildings on the rear, extending through to Crosby-st., will be sold at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of LEWIS LESLIE, Assignee.

BLISS & HAPER, OFFICE NO. 389 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR, Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds every morning previous to sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. Customers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SILENT, wanted in an established business of two patent articles of daily consumption, and ready cash sales; without competition. The money required for the investment can be secured by mortgage on the property, if desired. Applications only by mail, or at the office, No. 14 Pine-st., will receive attention. A very fair per centage on the amount invested will be guaranteed. References, as to character and abilities, given and required. Address, with real name, A. P., Box No. 116 Times Office. Agents need not apply.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale the well-known lumber mill and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, comprising three block of 32 lots, with building and Woodworth planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in other business. For further information apply at No. 220 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE stock of goods of the firm of A. RAYMOND & CO., at No. 207 Broadway, the good-will of the business and the lease of the premises, No. 207 Broadway, can be sold by the 24th inst. Apply to LEWIS B. LODER, Receiver, No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

New-York, Feb. 21, 1859.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000 to $8,000, to investigate the prospect of making money on a saving machine, which will afford a very remunerative profit if rectified at $5. Model machine completed and doing perfect work. Address G. J. W., Box No. 126 Times Office.

KEROSENE OR COAL OIL.—WANTED—A party with $2,000 to $3,000, to take an interest in a manufactory of the above articles. The Coal Oil is in great demand, profits large and immediate sale for cash. An favorable an opportunity to make money rarely offers. Address R. W. G., Box 182 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY OUT THE senior partner of an old-established tailoring and clothing concern, doing a good custom trade in a flourishing village a short distance up the North River. For particulars, inquire at No. 9 Warren-st.

$2,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a publishing business. Profits last [illegible] over $6,000. Address PETER, Box No. 126 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF [illegible] and also store No. 149 1st-av., and lease of same.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 34 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858		$4,434,459 09
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$966,981 54	
For Interest	316,120 96	
For Annuities	2,422 50	$1,285,524 70
Total		$5,719,983 79
Disbursements during the year:		
Paid claims by death, (including additions)	$642,923 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	97,434 94	
Surrendered Policies	74,206 61	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c	72,569 27—	$887,133 97
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,182,853 48
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$172,756 06	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,908,026 72	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,819 03—	$5,100,993 48

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account and included in above statement.

Number of Policies issued during the year.....1,726
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859.....10,000
Increase in the net cash constituting the year.$734,674 32

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL B. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	OPHAR H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ADRAIT, Actuary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Secretary.
Medical Examiner, Marcus Post, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & HERRIMAN,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
New-York, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 1 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the mode of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 20, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any; thereon; and on depositing the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal then so sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 1 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S ADMINISTRATOR AGAINST P. CHAMBERLIN'S HEIRS, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1859, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars ($14,914) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit—fourteen hundred and eighty-five shares of the stock in the Salina Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.

JAS. G. BAIRD, Tres. A. MORGAN, Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11, 1859.

H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 2 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, or Paris, at lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New-York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859.—Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO. having been appointed by the President Financial and Transfer agents of the Company in the City of New-York, this office will be closed after TUESDAY, 15th inst., and all coupons and other obligations of this Company payable in this city, will thereafter be presented for payment at their office, No. 44 Exchange-place, where also the stock of the Company will be transferrable.

JOSEPH E. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 19th.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

TO SAVINGS BANKS.—FOR SALE—Troy City Six per Cent. Bonds, due 1873.
Cleveland City Six per Cent. Bonds, due 1873.
Albany City Six per Cent. Bonds, due 1879.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE STOCK of Oswego, paying 20 per cent. dividends; also Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, and Wells, Farge & Co.'s Express Stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS.—$30,000 First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Convertible Bonds of the Genesee Valley Railroad Company, for sale by HOGUET & BOELL, No. 29 Exchange-place.

VARIOUS CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, paying 8 to 16 per cent. dividend, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

BILLS OF THE PITTSTON BANK, AT Pittston, Penn., are redeemed at ½ per cent. at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 12, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st., And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 733 and 735 Broadway, New-York.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City.

Artists' Colorman, No. 429 Broadway.

ALE PUMPS! ALE PUMPS!!

We are now manufacturing ale pumps of all descriptions, from the ordinary pump, (with brass and plated counter rock) to the beautiful pull pumps in black walnut cases, with two to; three, four and six pumps. Keepers of hotels, restaurants, public houses and others about refitting, will do well by calling and examining our pumps. All pumps warranted for one year. We also keep Britannia pipe, ale mugs, tin and copper measures, drainers, &c., &c. Croton water introduced into stores, dwellings, &c., on the most approved plan. C. J. WHITFIELD & CO., Plumbers and Pumpmen, No. 344 Water-st., near Peck Slip, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE NORTHERN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 Wall-st., Jan. 21, 1859.

CAPITAL.....$150,000.
SURPLUS OVER.....$100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,500,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX TY-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends covered by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 9, 1859.—ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 31st of February instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 31st day of March next, upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February inst.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 31st February.

New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. DAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.

Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 23 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, JR.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWNE B. MCILVAINE,
JAMES G. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BENEDICT,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN PERSHAM,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	EDWARD MAGNIRE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON R. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, JR.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 64 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVELY & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PEREZ HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault lights which we are manufacturing was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do.

THADDEUS HYATT,
No. 251 Broadway.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks and stores.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Tower Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Nicholson Block, Chicago, Ill., Sheriff's office, Hospital at Bergen and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COOPLAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARSENIC, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 52 Beaver-st.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none more in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL Sizes, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

R. L. LUQUEER & CO., DEALERS IN SADdlery Hardware, have removed to 51 Murray-st.

SALE OF SALMON FISHERIES IN LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, March 15, 1859, for Five-Years' Lease of the Exclusive rights of Salmon and Sea Trout Fishery, upon the undermentioned rivers of Lower Canada:

The rivers Musquarre, Great Natashquan, Little Natashquan, Moisic, Sainte Marguerite, (on bas.) Pentecost, Trinity, Goodhout, Laval, Accounasis, and Sainte Marguerite, (Saguenay,) being disposable severally as Estuary and Fluviatile Holdings—the former limit bounded seawards by low water mark, and riverwards not to exceed the line of high water, including one mile in front, on each side, together with use of whatever buildings thereat may belong to the Crown; also permission to appropriate all necessary timber and fuel; the latter, or Fluvial Division, to consist of the whole course of stream upwards from its confluence with tidal waters.

The rivers English, Bersimis, Jeromie, Colombier, Blanchette, Sault de Cochon, Grande Bargeronne, Petite Bargeronne, Little Saguenay, St. Johns, (on bank,) and Black or Salmon, to be respectively inseparable as regards the estuary and inner characters, but a like frontage and all other similar privileges inclusive.

Any lessee, at the expiry of said period, may obtain a renewal of lease for other four years than next ensuing, on such terms as shall be at that time determined by the Governor-General in Council.

Leases of the Moisic, Goodhout, Bersimis, and Jeromie, will be made subject to the occupancy by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company of the tenements now in their possession until the termination of their lease of "The King's Posts" on the 15th of November, 1859.

Each tender shall be indorsed "Tender for Fisheries," to be addressed to the CROWN LANDS Department, Toronto, should specify:

1. For which of the aforesaid rivers, and whether for *either* or *both* of the holdings.
2. The annual rent proposed for both, or for *either* limit, separately.
3. The names, &c., of two good securities resident in Canada for due fulfilment of the conditions of such contract.

The rent will become payable half-yearly.

For further particulars application to be made to this Department, or to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, at Quebec.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, Dec. 15, 1858.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to despatch their regular packets to or from Liverpool on their favorite days, as under, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
HENRY ADAMS, CORNELIA, LAMON,
WEST POINT, PENINSULA, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, ZAMBESI,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which their great central office in Liverpool forms
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 36 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of SATURDAY, March 12.
The celebrated A 1 clipper ship
DAVID CROCKETT,

SPENCER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, E. R., foot Wall-st. This well-known and favorite vessel has made the passage to San Francisco in 115 days, and admitted by all to be one of the fastest ships afloat. She has always delivered her cargoes in perfect order; having superior ventilations, and being a three-deck ship, offers inducements to shippers over any other vessel now loading. She insures at lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of Freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 82 Wall-st.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$65 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting and Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, to
D. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AND AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. E. SORENSON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fares as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $28; Columbus, Ga., $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Macon, Ga., $23; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to RAMIL L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 12 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship LADY MAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$40
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Legislature—Governor's Message and Accompanying Documents.

Assembly, Monday, Feb. 16, 1852.

Mr. [illegible] upon the Boiling Springs.

I have considerable upon the subject. I have always been in favor of the Boiling Springs, and I was not prepared for the very large sum mentioned. I doubted seriously, but I thought it was a matter of importance to the State, and I was prepared to vote for it. I am still in favor of it, but I have not the same confidence in the matter that I had before. I have been informed that the Boiling Springs are not what they were represented to be. I have been informed that the water is not as strong as it was represented to be. I have been informed that the water is not as strong as it was represented to be. I have been informed that the water is not as strong as it was represented to be.

Mr. [illegible] moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. [illegible] said that he had been informed that the water was